Missouri Teamster

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF TEAMSTERS JOINT COUNCIL 13, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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A Yuletide tradition

This year's Council House Bazaar again demonstrated that the annual event is firmly established as a holiday season tradition at Council Plaza. Again a large crowd was attracted to the Council Plaza Auditorium by the rich selection of needlework, crafts, ceramics, art and bakery goods made and sold by Teamster Council House residents. Our picture shows Flora Breslin of Council House West serving two would-be shoppers interested in her stand's wares. All bazaar proceeds are used for projects of benefit to the residents or go to charities as determined by the resident council. (Arteaga Photo)

Crisis steps hit truckers

IBT General President Frank E. Fitzsimmons met with President Nixon earlier this month to convey to the President personally how seriously Teamster truck drivers are affected by proposed solutions to the nation's energy shortage.

FITZSIMMONS also met with White House energy chief William E. Simon and other government officials.

He won assurances that steps would be taken to ease the fuel problems of truckers, the Post-Dispatch reported from Washington.

The meeting between Fitzsimmons and President Nixon and other government officials was arranged after Fitzsimmons sent the following telegram to President Nixon:

"On behalf of the more than two million members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, I respectfully and urgently request that a meeting be arranged promptly under your sponsorship and guidance to fully discuss the problems facing the trucking industry as a result of the energy crisis.

"**I SUGGEST** that representatives of the trucking companies and involved government agencies also be invited to attend.

"As you know, the impact of the energy crisis upon the earnings and employment of our membership is more immediate, direct and catastrophic than on any other comparable segment of our society. Increasing gasoline and other fuel costs and decreasing the number of miles we run and hours we work are bankrupting our members as well as our employers.

"This is particularly true of the truck driver who owns his own truck and is required to pay for his fuel and other costs out of his own pocket, but has no recourse in increased compensation and tariffs to offset those costs and driving limitations. This group includes both members and non-members of our Union. While we are preparing to make equal sacrifices as all other good Americans, we believe it would be very unfair to expect us to carry the brunt of the crisis.

"**AGAIN**, I respectfully request a meaningful conference just as soon as possible."

The telegram was sent from Chicago where Fitzsimmons was conducting a meeting of the Central Conference of Teamsters. The energy shortage and its effect on Teamster truck drivers was a major concern of the 1,000 delegates repre-

Please turn to Page 12

Joint Council executive board is reelected by acclamation

President Edwin D. Dorsey and all incumbent members of the Joint Council 13 executive board have been installed for new four-year terms following their reelection by acclamation at the December meeting of the Joint Council 13 delegates.

REJOINING DORSEY, secretary-treasurer of Local 618, on the Joint Council executive board for new terms are:

H. E. (Pete) Harris, secretary-treasurer of Local 21, Joint Council vice president.

Don Lane, Local 600 president, Joint Council recording secretary.

Robert F. Lewis, Local 6 secretary-treasurer, Joint Council secretary-treasurer.

Williard L. (Swede) Anderson, Local 833 secretary-treasurer; Ron Gamache, Local 688 secretary-treasurer, and William J. Kniest, Local 610 president, all Joint Council trustees.

ELECTION by acclamation was moved by Mike Dunn, Local 688 vice president, and seconded by John E. Taylor, Local 133 president, when no candidates besides the incumbents were nominated. The Dec. 10 delegates meeting had been set aside as the nomination meeting under the Joint Council constitution and by-laws.

After the voice vote of acclamation, which was unanimous, the executive board members were sworn in for their new terms by Attorney Jack Wiley, counsel to Joint Council 13.

The nomination of Dorsey for reelection as Joint Council president was made by William Shackles, recording secretary of Local 618, and seconded by Secretary-Treasurer Lewis.

Robert B. Hutchings, secretary-treasurer of Local 574, nominated Harris and Dunn of Local 688 seconded the nomination.

Jack Kuper, trustee of Local 610, nominated Lane. The nomination was seconded by Clyde Goad, Local 600 vice president.

Milton H. Storck, Local 6 recording secretary, made and Fred Helfrich, Local 6 president, seconded the nomination of Lewis.

Anderson was nominated by John Girard, Local 133 secretary-treasurer. The nomination was seconded by Wayne Stevens, secretary-treasurer of Local 864.

Paul Akers, President of Local 688, nominated Gamache and Dunn seconded the nomination.

John Metz, vice president of Local 610, nominated Kniest. Harland Horn, secretary-treasurer of Local 610, seconded the nomination.

Officers of Local 133 are reelected

All officers and two of the three trustees of Local 133, the beer drivers union, were reelected to new three-year terms in balloting this month.

Winning new terms were:

John B. Taylor, president.

Charles E. Kelting, vice president.

John J. Girard, secretary-treasurer.

Eugene P. Grossmann, financial secretary.

Louis Feldhaus and Michael Purcell, trustees.

The third incumbent trustee, John McCann, is retiring and did not seek reelection.

Elected to succeed him was Dudley Alsop, a Local 133 steward at Gray Eagle Distribution Co.

Council welcomes Bottlers

Officers and executive board members of former Beer Bottlers Local 187 were welcomed at the December Joint Council 13 meeting by President Edwin D. Dorsey as observers and representatives of the newest Teamster local union in St. Louis.

James Kennedy, recording secretary and business agent of the union which now is Teamster Local 1187, responded to the welcome and expressed the hope that his union would become a full-fledged and participating member of the Joint Council soon.

Kennedy introduced the executive board members of his union. They are, besides Kennedy, Elmer Mitchell, president; Nick Ludwig, secretary-treasurer; Herman Ehret, assistant recording secretary and business agent; Harold Fraley, vice president; Charles McBride, James Conrad and Joseph Kristoff, trustees.

The new Teamster local union will include not only the members of the former Local 187 but also the members of the former Laboratory Technicians Local 262 of the United Brewery Workers Union.

The members of Local 262 first and the members of Local 187 on Dec. 12 voted to ratify the merger of their two unions into Teamster Local 1187, Kennedy reports. The merger becomes effective Jan. 7.

A story about the history of the United Brewery Workers Union and events leading to its merger with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters appears on Page 6.

IBT's Dusty Miller elected vice president of IFCGW

GENEVA, Switzerland (TNS)—Teamster General Secretary-Treasurer Murray W. (Dusty) Miller recently was elected a vice president of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers.

MILLER WAS one of four vice presidents elected at the IFCGW's 15th congress held in Geneva. The others were from labor organizations in Sweden, Great Britain and Belgium.

Charles Levinson of Geneva was elected secretary general of the organization with which the International Brotherhood of Teamsters became affiliated earlier this year.

The IFCGW is the foremost international labor organization dealing with solutions to problems created for the working man and woman by multinational companies operating on a global scale, controlling vast amounts of capital, and generally operating for profit to the detriment of workers' welfare.

AFFILIATED with the IFCGW, in addition to the Teamsters are other unions from the United States and unions from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, S. Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey.

Local unions announce holiday hours

Most local unions in Joint Council 13 have announced special union office hour schedules during the upcoming holiday season.

Ten local unions have announced their offices will be closed all day on Christmas Eve, Monday, Dec. 24, and on New Year's Eve, Monday, Dec. 31. They are Locals 21, 54, 367, 574, 603, 604, 618, 700, 833, and 864.

The office of Local 6 will be closed on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve and also on the day after Christmas, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The offices of Local 610 and Local 688, including LHI, will close at 12:30 p.m. on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.

The office of Local 682 will close at 12 noon on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve and be closed all day on Wednesday, Dec. 26, and Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Local 600 announces that its office will close at noon Friday, Dec. 21, and be closed all day on Christmas Eve, Monday, Dec. 24. Local 600 members are further advised that Friday, Dec. 28, will be the last day of business for the month of December.

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OAKLAND CA 94621

1974 outlook is bleak

By all accounts, the outlook for American workers and consumers in 1974 is bleak.

THE MOST visible and serious cause for increased unemployment and continuing inflation is the energy shortage. A basic lack of leadership on the part of the Nixon administration in dealing with it and its favoritism towards big business will cause the biggest share of hardships to fall on the shoulders of the people.

Resignation of former Colorado Gov. John Love as principal advisor to President Nixon on energy matters and appointment of William E. Simon, a banker with no particular experience in energy matters, as Love's successor bodes ill for workers and consumers.

THE CHANGE in guard generally is interpreted as a victory for those forces in the Nixon camp who want to solve the fuel shortage through "market forces" and higher taxes rather than through rationing.

Restricting consumption of scarce gasoline and fuel oil supplies by allowing oil companies to charge what the traffic will bear and by imposing high new excise taxes will insure that rich people will suffer no hardships and extract the biggest sacrifices from the poorest people.

SUCH APPROACH is opposed by organized labor and many of its friends in Congress, including Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.). They demand equality of sacrifice.

The Senate in its version of the energy bill authorizes the President to institute rationing programs but unfortunately does not mandate them. An amendment making rationing mandatory was beaten in the Senate by a 48 to 40 vote.

INCREASED unemployment as a result of the energy shortage is universally expected. Even the Nixon administration says now it expects a 6 per cent unemployment rate next year. Many non-government economists see it go considerably higher and they are probably right, given the consistent record of unreliable predictions of government spokesmen.

The jobless rate, which was down to 4.5 per cent in October has already begun to climb again, reaching 4.7 in November but the latest increase does not seem to reflect any layoffs as a result of the energy shortage because figures were gathered before the energy crisis burst to the fore.

THE SENATE in its energy bill included an amendment of Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) to give protection to workers who lose their jobs as a result of curtailments because of the law. Workers losing their jobs would get regular unemployment payments under their state program for up to two years. Under the bill, the federal government will take up the payments after a worker's eligibility under the state program runs out.

The bill also directs the Secretary of Labor to give special re-employment assistance to workers who lose their jobs because of the energy shortage. This may take the form of moving allowances.

THE BILL authorizes, but does not mandate, an easing of food stamp eligibility rules for workers who lose their jobs because of the energy crisis.

Sen. John Tunney (D-Calif.) is proposing that increased emphasis be given to public service jobs to create opening for workers who lose their jobs because of energy curtailments.

The extent of cost of living increases in months to come is foreshadowed by the report on the Wholesale Price Index for November. It rose 1.8 per cent from October, paced by a 19.3 per cent increase in the cost of fuels and other energy products.

THE CRISIS is aggravated by the indecision of the Nixon administration in its attempt to come to grips with long-range solutions. It seems preoccupied with short-range programs.

One casualty of the administration's approach appears sure to be the nation's effort to clean up the environment. Federal bureaucrats are falling all over each other to make concessions to business interests to suspend anti-pollution requirements in the name of solving the fuel crisis.

Community Chest contribution

Carl Givens (left) Local 688 business representative for St. Joe Lead employees, presents a $1,000 check for the Tri-City Community Chest from Local 688 to William Burlage (second from left), Community Chest co-chairman, while William Nauche (second from right), the other co-chairman and a Local 688 member employed by St. Joe, accepts a $500 corporate donation from St. Joe employee relations manager Charles Sims. The Tri-City Community Chest serves Festus, Crystal City and Herculaneum in Jefferson County. (Witte Photo)

Wholesale prices up sharply

After declines of 1.5 per cent in September and 0.3 per cent in October, the Wholesale Price Index surged upward again in November, foreshadowing more increases in the cost of living.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the WPI for last month climbed by 1.8 per cent, reaching 141.8. The base of 100 is the average for 1967.

While the decreases in the index during the previous two months did not result in a subsequent decline of the Consumer Price Index, the renewed surge in wholesale prices almost certainly will be reflected in a higher cost of living shortly if past experience is any guide.

Wholesale prices for farm products continued to drop in November but the wholesale prices for all fuels rose by a whopping 19.3 per cent for the month. The wholesale prices for refined oil products such as heating oil and gasoline actually exploded for a monthly increase of 34.7 per cent.

Paced by the large increases in fuel costs, the index for industrial commodities jumped 3.2 per cent for the month and the index for consumer finished goods rose by 3.5 per cent.

The continuing drop in farm product wholesale prices has yet to translate itself into significant savings for housewives at the grocery check-out counter.

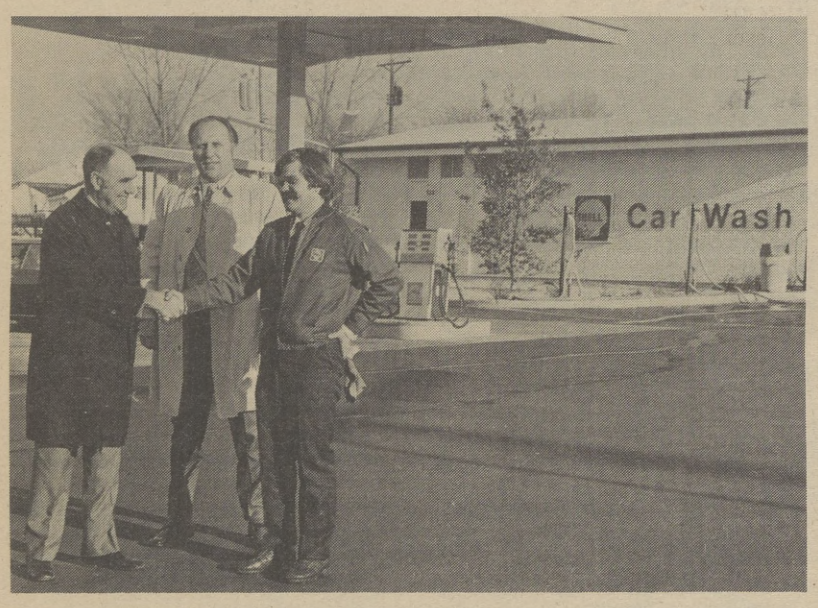
Local 54 wins election in Pittsburgh

The Marine Officers Association, Local 54, has won an election to represent the masters, pilots and mates of Union-Mechling Corp., a barge line company with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Capt. Billy Jackson, president of Local 54, reports the vote was 47 for Local 54 and 14 for Masters, Mates and Pilots Local 47, an independent union which had represented the 61 employees.

The election was conducted by the American Arbitration Association.

The local union and management are now in contract negotiations, Jackson said.



Local 618 organizes carwash

Local 618 has organized Northwest Shell Carwash, 10691 St. Charles Rock Road, reports President Carl E. Gibbs. It was organized by Charles Hermann, (center), vice-president and assistant business representative, and Barney Lang (left), assistant business representative. At right is Shell Oil Company representative Dan Self. The station has been signed to a standard carwash agreement, including the "A" Plan welfare coverage, and a substantial increase in wages and fringe benefits, holiday and vacation time. (Pictorial Press Photo)

Inflation still soaring

The mismanaged economy lurched into another surge of inflation in October, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics was forced to report last month.

THE CONSUMER Price Index rose by a seasonally adjusted 0.8 per cent or at an annual rate of 9.6 per cent. Based on the 1967 average, the October index stood at 136.6. Goods and services which cost $10 in 1967 cost $13.36 in October.

Higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil, due to the so-called energy crisis, were in part responsible for the huge increase in the cost of living, the bureau's report shows.

WHILE THE PRICES for some foods, including pork, eggs and poultry, were reported down slightly from a month earlier, the overall food index rose by 0.5 per cent, the bureau said.

The non-food index also rose by 0.5 per cent, seasonally adjusted. Besides gasoline and fuel oil prices, the cost of clothing went up sharply.

The service index rose by 1.1 per cent during the month. Mortgage cost increases accounted for about half of that jump.

WHILE THE NEWS about the latest jump in the cost of living was truly bad, it was only part of the bad news for working Americans.

Simultaneously with the cost of living figures for October, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that real weekly earnings of non-supervisory workers in manufacturing were down sharply in October from a month earlier.

Real earnings are calculated by adjusting earnings in current dollars for inflation.

THE BUREAU SAID real gross weekly earnings were down by 0.6 per cent from September. A rise of 0.8 per cent in average hourly earnings was more than offset by a 0.5 per cent decrease in the work week and the 0.8 per cent increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Over the year, real average weekly earnings were down 1.9 per cent. A rise of 6.7 per cent in average hourly earnings was more than wiped out by an 0.8 per cent drop in the work week and a 7.9 per cent rise in the cost of living.

Real spendable earnings (which is take home pay or real earnings adjusted for social security taxes and federal income taxes) for workers receiving the average wage and having three dependents, was down 0.6 per cent from September and a whopping 3.3 per cent from October, 1972.

Jobless rate increases to 4.7% in November

Even before the first effects of the energy shortage and programs to meet it, the unemployment rate turned up.

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics reports that the jobless rate for November climbed to 4.7 per cent, seasonally adjusted, from the 1973 low of 4.5 per cent in October.

The figures for November were collected by mid-November before the energy crisis had an effect on the economy.

The number of Americans looking for jobs in November climbed to 4,264,000, compared with 4,069,000 for October.

Total employment in November was virtually unchanged from a month earlier. It stood at a seasonally adjusted 85.7 million workers.

HIT HARDEST by the new worsening of the employment situation were blacks, women and teenagers.

The rate for blacks and other minority group workers in November was 9.1 per cent, up from 8.3 per cent in October. The jobless rate for white workers was 4.2 per cent, up only 0.1 per cent from a month earlier.

The unemployment rate for adult women rose from 4.4 per cent in October to 4.7 per cent last month. The November rate for adult men was 3 per cent and for October, 2.9 per cent.

The jobless rate for teenagers rose to 14.6 per cent in November, from 13.9 per cent in October.

WHILE THE RATE for so-called white collar workers was unchanged in November at 2.7 per cent, that for blue collar workers rose from 5.1 to 5.5 per cent and that for service employees from 5.1 to 6 per cent.

AFL-CIO dinner demonstrates unity of labor

Ken Worley, director of United Auto Workers Region 5 and chairman of the new United Labor Committee, and Matt Abboud, Joint Council 13 DRIVE chairman, were special guests at the recent legislative dinner of the St. Louis Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

It was the first time in the four-year history of the dinner that Teamsters and Auto Workers participated.

This year's dinner, at Carpenters Hall, also saw the largest turnout of legislators ever for the event.

The dinner was another indication of the growing labor unity in Missouri for the purpose of more effectively guarding and promoting the interests of working Missourians.

688 golf club elects officers

The Union Hills Golf Club at Local 688's Health and Medical Camp in Pevely recently elected officers for the 1974 season. They are:

Chick Thornton, president; Dick Wedel, vice president; Larry O'Mara, secretary-treasurer; Bob Bucher, tournament chairman, and Nancy Rolfes, handicap and recording secretary.

688 aids member in need

The executive board of Local 688 has taken steps to assist J. C. Clack, a long-time member of Local 688 who had to retire from his job as warehouseman for Associated Grocer because of a critical illness.

Clack and his family faced serious financial hardships because he will not start receiving social security and a Central States disability pension until April.

To help the Clack family over its financially difficult period, the Local 688 executive board voted unanimously to pay $350 a month, effective November, to Clack out of the local union's fine fund until he receives his social security and pension payments.

The executive board followed the recommendation of the local union's education department which studied the Clack family's situation and verified the need.

The payment out of the local union's fine fund meets a major portion of the family's need but not all.

Clack and his wife are the parents of five dependent children ages 7 through 15. The family live at Rt. 1, Box 408, Pevely.

Classes set for expectant parents

Expectant parent classes, sponsored by the Health Educafion Department of Local 688's Health and Medical Camp, will begin Jan. 3 in the Intown Facility at Council Plaza.

Classes are held from 7 to 9 p.m. Both prospective parents are encouraged to attend.

Phone 289-2485 for further information.

Free OSHA courses offered by St. Louis Safety Council

Unions and their members have a special opportunity to receive comprehensive instruction about the Occupational Safety and Health Act and how workers go about claiming their rights to healthful and safe work places.

THE OCCUPATIONAL Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor has contracted with the National Safety Council to conduct a series of training courses on the act throughout the country.

OSHA is hopeful that through this effort more than 100,000 unionists and employers can be reached and familiarized with the job health and safety act in the coming year.

THE SAFETY Council of Greater St. Louis is one of 39 participating local safety councils which will conduct the courses, free of charge.

The courses offered under the national program include a six-hour orientation on OSHA; a six-hour seminar on occupational safety and health programming; a four-day seminar on OSHA compliance, and a six-hour course on safe excavation and trenching.

INFORMATION from Frank A. Kaufmann, program director of the Safety Council of Greater St. Louis, indicates that most interest so far has been shown in the orientation on OSHA course.

At latest count, seven orientation courses had been scheduled at various locations in the metropolitan area, including the Machinists Hall in Hazelwood on Jan. 3.

ADDITIONALLY, the orientation will be given at the Safety Council's training center, 1221 Locust St., in two three-hour night classes from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. Tuesdays, Jan. 8 and 15; 22 and 29; Feb. 5 and 12; 19 and 26, and March 5 and 12.

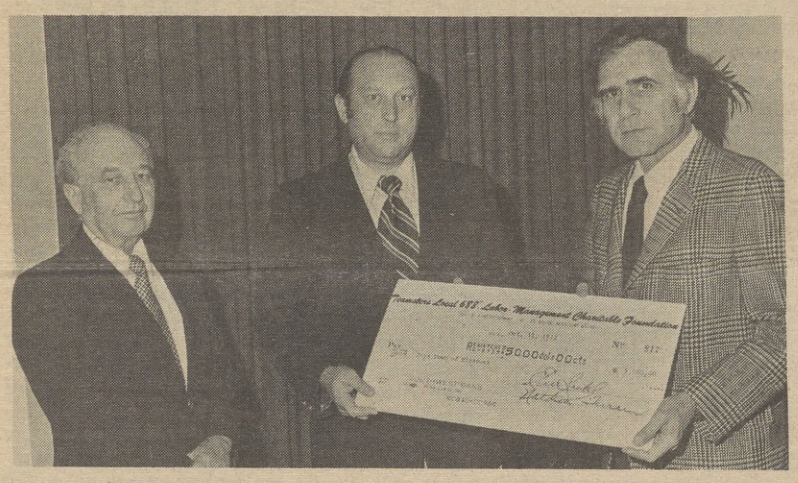
The orientation course should prove especially helpful to workers and their representatives. It covers the law in detail; its implementation; its standards; inspection procedures spelled out by it; citation procedures; descriptions of violations, and penalties. It also includes a section on applicable state laws as well as instruction on OSHA record keeping and an explanation of rights and responsibilities under the law.

THE COURSE on health and safety programming is scheduled at the Safety Council headquarters on pairs of successive Wednesday nights in January, February and March.

Minimum participation for each course is 15 persons and maximum enrollment will be 35.

For additional information or possible scheduling of special classes for their members or shop groups, local unions are urged to contact Kaufmann by writing to him at the Safety Council for Greater St. Louis, 1221 Locust St., St., Louis 63103, or by telephoning him at 621-9202.

688 gift to Boys Town



Perry Joseph (right), business manager of Floor Layers Local 1310 and chairman of the Labor Committee for Boys Town of Missouri, accepts a $5,000 check of the Local 688 Labor Management Charitable Foundation from Ron Gamache, Local 688 secretary-treasurer. The Local 688 donation kicked off the fund drive among unions for the benefit of Boys Town of Missouri. At left is Harry Neil, chairman of the board of Boys Town of Missouri. (UniCom Photo)

The drive among St. Louis area unions to raise funds for Boys Town of Missouri was kicked off last month with a $5,000 contribution from Local 688's Labor-Management Charitable Foundation.

RON GAMACHE, Local 688 secretary-treasurer, presented the $5,000 check to Perry Joseph, business manager of Floor Layers Local 1310 and chairman of the labor fund drive, and to Harry Neil, chairman of the board of directors of Boys Town of Missouri.

In making the contribution, Gamache noted the outstanding work being done by Boys Town of Missouri and offered his union's continuing support to a program that is designed to bring young troubled boys back into the mainstream of society.

"We are deeply grateful to Local 688 for this kind of understanding and support," Joseph said. "This means that in the early weeks of this first-ever labor sponsored fund drive, we are already 20 per cent of the way home toward achieving our $25,000 goal. We are confident that the rest of organized labor will respond with the kind of generosity and understanding we know exists in this community's labor movement."

A SPECIAL APPEAL from the newly organized Labor Committee for Boys Town of Missouri was mailed recently to all area unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers and the Teamsters.

Contributions should be made payable to the "Labor Committee for Boys Town of Missouri" and mailed to the committee at 6330 Knox Industrial Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63139.

Election won in Union, Mo. by Local 603

Edward J. Lammert, Local 603 secretary-treasurer, reports that Local 603 won an NLRB representation election among workers of Siedhoff Distributing Co. in Union. The vote was 11 to 2.

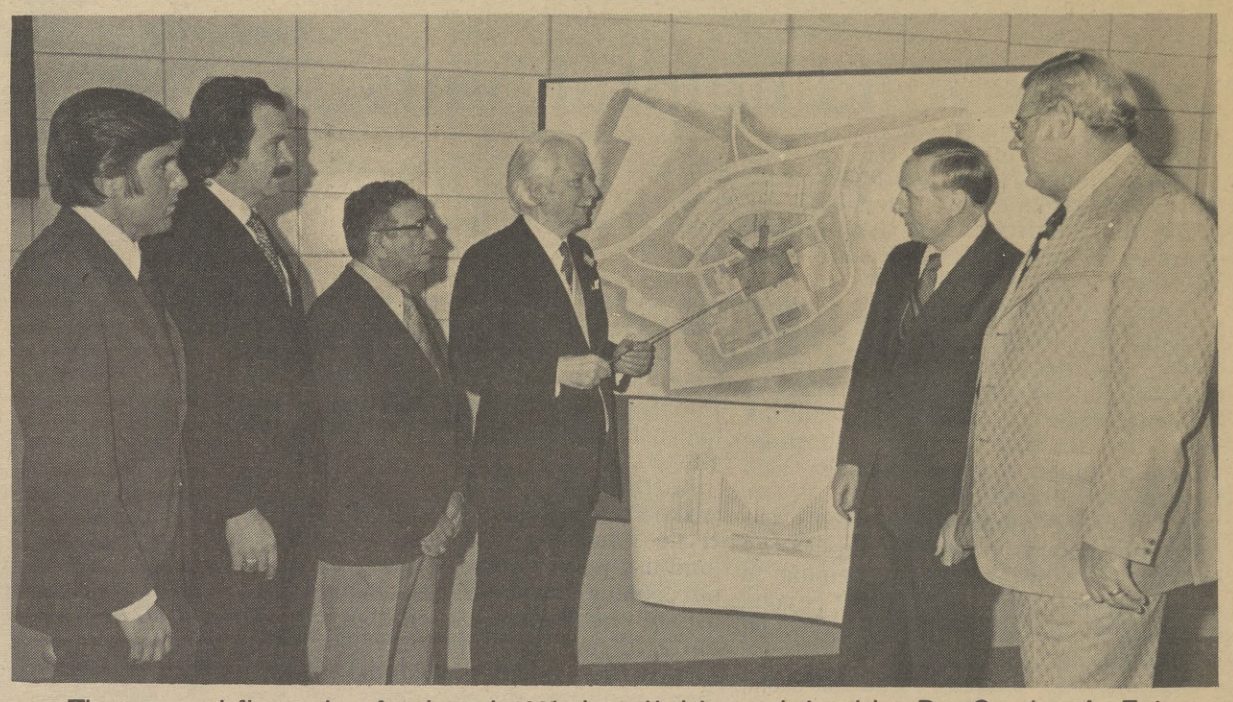
The election was held at the request of Local 603 after the employer refused to recognize Local 603 as bargaining agent for the employees.

The employees had been represented by Local 833 but had been transferred to Local 603 in a voluntary realignment of jurisdiction between the two Teamster locals and in accordance with the wishes of the members employed at Siedhoff.

Charles C. Heisinger, Local 603 business agent in charge of organizing for the local union, and Lammert directed the election campaign for Local 603.

Lammert reports that Local 603 is in a campaign to organize all dairy distributing companies in its jurisdictional area.

Local 682 invites other unions to join in its hospital project



The general floor plan for Local 682's hospital is explained by Dr. Gordon A. Friesen (with pointer), consultant, to (from left) Robert Sansone, Local 682 recording secretary; stewards Joe Messler and Nick Bommarito; R. V. Durham, director of the IBT Safety and Health Department, and E. E. (Gene) Walla, president and business manager of Local 682. (UniCom Photo)

The possibility of organized labor—particularly the building trades—being able to use the facilities of the giant medical complex now being planned by Teamster Construction Drivers Local 682 was made public last week to representatives of the building trades unions.

IN A SPECIAL meeting Nov. 12, Local 682 President-Business Manager E. E. (Gene) Walla outlined the scope of the union's ambitious program to build a total medical campus on an 85-acre tract the union has already purchased at Lindbergh and Adie Roads in St. Louis County. The project has been named Hope Medical Campus.

"Our objective is to provide the most reliable, most efficient health delivery system that's conceivable today," Walla said. "We hope that as we go along, the rest of the building trades and organized labor will consider the merits of this program and consider joining with us to make these health care facilities available to their members through contractual relationships between our unions."

Guests at the special meeting included the leadership of the various St. Louis building trades unions, key employers who represent various aspects of the construction industry on Local 682's two health and welfare boards as well as Local 682's own shop stewards.

SPECIAL GUEST was R. V. Durham, director of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' newly formed Safety and Health Department. He represented IBT General President Frank Fitzsimmons who was unable to attend because of previous commitments.

Guest speaker was Dr. Gordon A. Friesen, president and chairman of the hospital consulting firm of Gordon A. Friesen International, Inc. of Washington, D.C.

The Friesen organization has been retained as the consultant to Local 682 in the design and construction of the union's Hope Medical Campus. The first phase of the project's total effort will be Hope Hospital, a 320-bed acute care hospital.

WALLA, in welcoming the guests, pointed out the ten-year history of concept development, "dreaming" and long-range planning that preceded the project. He noted that it was the union's desire to provide its members with the very best in total health care.

"We not only want to insure our members and their families are provided for when they are ill, but a major emphasis of our program will be a continuing preventive health care effort to stop illness before it can cause real harm," he said.

He applauded the understanding of the union's employers who have seen the necessity for this project and have willingly negotiated health and welfare increases into contracts to insure that the project will be funded.

The detailed drawings and floor plans already prepared by Architect Richard Schneider were on display for study. With all preliminary planning completed, the project is now in the stage of developing the intricate and detailed drawings from which bids can be let.

IN A PRESENTATION illustrated by slides, Friesen complimented both labor and management in St. Louis for their determination to organize this project and show to the world that individual groups can provide better health care, more economically, than the government.

He stressed the need for a total health care approach to medicine, with emphasis on the need for ultimately providing preventive health care first and curative health care second.

Friesen said he felt Local 682's project could well become a model for the United States, predicting that ultimately, it would provide a wide variety of services, not only to the union's participating members, but to the health care needs of the entire community. Explaining that a great deal of time and effort in medicine is wasted today because of the "fragmentation of services," Friesen said that on Hope Medical Campus, the wide variety of medical services will be brought together in one area thus providing the patient with better care and the doctors with better facilities and the ability to more efficiently practice their art.

HE OUTLINED a number of the "Friesen Concepts" which will put systems planning and mechanization to use for the benefit of the patient. "If a business was to be run the way hospitals are run today, it would be broke," he said. The Friesen Concepts have been developed after years of intensive study research into hospital operations. Using the wealth of information gathered in these studies, the organization designed hospitals using scientific systems planning approaches to putting together a package which economically and efficiently provides the best of all worlds to the patient, the doctor and the supporting organization.

"The entire system is designed around the patient, providing him or her with the ultimate in health care and in an environment that is conductive to quick recovery," Friesen said.

NEW CONCEPTS being designed into the Hope Hospital include:

—The expanded use of a wide variety of communications systems, particularly portable pocket communicators to keep in touch with the medical staff.

—Private rooms throughout the hospital.

—Showers and personal toilet facilities in each room.

—A unique food preparation and delivery system which allows the patient to eat appealing, hot meals whenever the patient is ready to eat, not on a rigid timetable that may be (and usually is) inconvenient to the patient.

—A simple but unique service system for each room which allows the delivery of supplies and medicines without constantly disturbing the patient.

—Extensive preventive health care facilities.

—Combination of obstetrics and general surgery operating rooms.

Award for the boss

Teamster employees of the Hazelwood Division of Wetterau, Inc. recently presented a wall clock to Wetterau board Chairman Ollie Wetterau (center) with an inscription thanking him "for your many acts of kindness, generosity and personal interest." The presentation was made by Cliff McDonald (left) of Local 688, a produce warehouse worker, and Walter (Nick) Zwilling of Local 610, a grocery driver.

Editorials

Beyond helpful hints

The Globe-Democrat has pounced on the energy crisis as an opportunity for self-serving puffery and promotional gimmickry, much like a bridge tournament.

Promotion of kits containing bumper stickers and helpful hints to would-be energy savers seems to have been designed to take up some of the slack in self-congratulatory nonsense resulting from the fact that the paper shortage virtually wiped out the paper's "Old Newsboys" promotion.

If the Globe management really understands what is involved in the energy crisis and is serious about helping to solve it, it will prove it by going beyond the promotion of car pools in its current campaign.

Perhaps G. Duncan Bauman will announce that the Globe in the future will no longer accept advertising for gas guzzling cars. The Globe has from time to time refused advertisements for movies which do not live up to its standards of morality.

The Globe also might take the lead among employers and reimburse fares to its employees who ride Bi-State buses to and from work, much as Globe employees who drive to work are subsidized by free use of the Globe's parking lot. That actually was proposed to Bauman by his employees through their union as early as about four years ago. At that time Bauman turned down the proposal. But then, at that time President Nixon had not yet admitted an energy crisis existed.

Another way in which the Globe could make a contribution to the solution of the crisis would be to support editorially land use policies for the area which do not count on the continuing or increasing use of the private automobile as the major means of people transportation. That would mean condemning rather than saluting developments of new shopping centers. It would mean opposing the transfer of corporation headquarters and plants from city areas easily reached by public transportation to suburban locations to which employees can only get by car.

About quality of life

The National Observer recently carried a lengthy article about a study of the Midwest Research Institute in which scholars attempted to put statistical values on components of what they think is the quality of life.

They included such categories as "Individual Status" under which they quantified such things as existing opportunities for self-support, government expenditures for education and training, mobility, and newspaper subscriptions.

Under "Individual Equality" they took into account sex and racial difference in earnings and unemployment rates, school segregation ratios, and fair housing.

Personal income statistics, unemployment rates, and personal bank assets were among factors considered under "Economic Status."

Figured into "Education" were statistics on enrollments, school expenditures, pupil-teacher ratios, and the per cent of draftees from the state who were rejected by the armed forces for failing mental tests.

For the "Health and Welfare" component the scholars looked at such things as the number of doctors and dentists and hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants, incidence of certain diseases as causes of death, the extent of public drinking water fluoridation, and public welfare expenditures.

Similar factors were considered for "Agriculture," "Living Conditions," "Technology" and "State/Local Government."

Much of the story dealt with comments from angry people who live in states with low ranking in the various components and the over-all ranking. Critics of the study claimed that something as elusive as the quality of life cannot be quantified.

Which may or may not be so.

The study nevertheless should be of considerable interest to Missourians because the Midwest Research Institute is located in Missouri—in Kansas City, to be exact.

Well, the scholars don't rate Missouri very favorably. It ranks 40th among the states over-all.

In the "Individual Status" category our state is tied with Maryland and Michigan for 34th.

In "Individual Equality," the state ranks 29th, the best ranking for any of the categories.

In "Economic Status," Missouri is tied with New Mexico for 36th.

In "Education" and in "Health and Welfare" Missouri is ranked 31st.

Whether the study is valid or not, it certainly is thought-provoking. The figures do seem to indicate at least that there are many aspects of life in Missouri which could stand improving.

IN REVIEW

Children laboring on farms

CHILD LABOR ON THE FARM—SWEATSHOPS IN THE SUN, by Ronald B. Taylor, Beacon Press, Boston, 216 pages, $6.95.

It happened in rural California.

The judge of a small justice court fined an employer $33 for allowing an 8-year-old boy to drive a tractor. The boy's job was to pull a trailer loaded with bins slowly along beside a mechanical tomato harvester.

He was so small, though, he could not reach the tractor's clutch or brake pedals and had to climb down off the seat to step on the pedal or brake.

THE JUDGE agreed this was dangerous but set the small fine "maybe because I was driving a tractor when I was 8 years old."

But then the judge added: "I have a strong belief that 90 per cent of our delinquency is caused by the fact that the state has legislated children out of jobs."

Despite the fact that there is both state and federal legislation which limits child labor, Ron Taylor, a reporter for the Fresno Bee, in his revealing book "Sweatshops in the Sun," believes the attitude of the rural California judge is far more widespread than believed.

How many child laborers are there on the nation's farms?

The American Friends Service Committee and various government agencies estimate the figure at 800,000 but Taylor says "this number is a guess and almost certainly does not include thousands of children who work beside their parents, picking into the parental baskets or running and fetching so their parents are free to work faster."

TAYLOR COMPARES child labor on the farm in the 1970's to the sweatshops in the early part of this century. To relate it to a child helping out with the family chores, he says, is to cover a harsh truth that child labor on the farm is as exploitive and dangerous as the use of children in coal mines or cotton mills.

In his book, Taylor calls for more effective state and federal child labor laws, enforced, which serve the needs of the children first. He also sees the urgent need of strong minimum wage legislation on the farms.

An extremely moving part of this book is the vivid, unusual and revealing photographs, most of them taken by the author.

Harry Conn

Peace on Earth
Seasons Greetings to All
from Joint Council OF Teamsters No. 13
Edwin D. Dorsey Pres.
H. E. Harris Vice Pres.
Robert F. Lewis Secy.-Treas.
Don Lane Recd. Secy.
Trustees
Willard L. Anderson * William Kniest * Ron Gamache
GUS LUMPE, Editor

What others say

Worldwide attack on labor

The following is excerpted from a editorial in News Bulletin, *the official publication of the International Union of Food & Allied Workers' Associations, an international federation of food workers unions, which has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.*

The military repression in Chile follows a pattern that is now becoming familiar: Brazil, Greece, Uruguay. It differs only in that it is far more vicious, murderous and demeaning of human dignity than any of its recent precedents.

WHAT HAS BEEN going on in Chile since Sept. 11 is the mass murder of workers. Every measure of the junta shows its deep hatred of workers: wages are cut, hours increased, trade unions smashed, factories under public control returned to their previous owners, land returned to the big landowners. The workers are to pay for having dared to raise their heads, for seizing land and plants, for putting fear into company managers and landowners.

The junta has announced that it intends to "root out marxism" and smash "extremism." It daily announces the execution of "extremists." These are code words for militant trade unionists of any political persuasion. It is our own people they are killing and it is the labor movement as such that they are trying to destroy.

THERE IS NO QUESTION that the Chilean workers suffered a crushing defeat. Over long distances and through the thick shell of different traditions and ideologies, the effects of this defeat will be felt by every worker in the world.

The coup and its preliminaries revealed the strength of the international solidarity of big business. The Allende government, which had already inherited an economic crisis from the Frei administration, was exposed to a coordinated campaign of economic disruption, orchestrated and carried out with military precision by the agents of such corporations as ITT and Kennecott and their friends in government. The "chaos" in the Chilean economy was induced by this campaign, the middle class sabotage financed from these sources.

ALL OF THIS, including the mass murder which followed, was endorsed and justified by the conservative press throughout the world. Except for some liberal parties in Northern Europe, not one political party among those who frequently purport to defend democracy against imaginary threats from the left was prepared to defend it against a real threat from the right.

"Communism" was not the issue in Chile. The issue was emancipation of the nation, of the people and of the workers from their many oppressors. The communist party was the most conservative and opportunist element in the Popular Unity coalition. It continuously preached moderation and accommodation with the right, thus paving the way for the coup.

THE ALLENDE government was not a "marxist experiment" but a broad coalition committed to achieving basic economic and social reforms, many taken for granted in most industrialized countries. It was also committed to achieving these reforms within the framework of parliamentary legitimacy, for which it literally chose to die rather than transgress. In the end, the Allende government alone believed in democracy. The price of this unilateral belief was the crushing of the labor movement, perhaps for a generation, and the death of thousands.

The stance of official neutrality of the Nixon administration is a transparent sham. The U.S. government was prominent among the organizers of economic disruption in Chile. Thirty per cent of the Chilean army budget came from U.S. aid (the only part of the program that was not cut, but increased, after Allende came into office), 55 per cent of the Chilean officer corps spent more than one year in the U.S. and 18 per cent graduated from the counter-guerilla school in Panama.

THE IMMEDIATE TASK is to organize the economic, diplomatic and moral isolation of the junta, to help the survivors of the labor movement and those who are fighting by all available means. Beyond this, the only way to limit the disaster is to understand what happened and to draw the appropriate conclusions.

Missouri Teamster
Official Publication of Teamsters Joint Council 13

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H. E. (PETE) HARRIS, Local 21 — Vice President
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The Missouri Teamster serves 57,000 Missouri Teamsters and their families. It carries official notices for the following Teamster Locals: 6, 54, 133, 367, 600, 603, 604, 610, 618, 682, 688, and 700, all St. Louis; 21, Hannibal-Quincy; 574, Cape Girardeau; 833, Jefferson City; and 864, Rolla.

GUS LUMPE — Editor

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Focuses attention tax system injustice

Editor:

Members and friends of organized labor should understand more clearly the way the tax laws favor the rich. One glaring example is social security.

If a worker gets social security payments and is still able to do useful work he can earn only $2,100 a year before he is subject to a 50 per cent income tax. Above $2,100 his social security payments are reduced by one dollar for every two dollars additional he earns. But a rich man can get any amount of money from dividends and interest, even a million dollars, and his social security payment is not reduced by a penny.

Another loophole is the so-called investment tax credit. If a corporation—or individual—is rich enough to make new investments, the company can take 7 per cent of the new investment off its profits before computing the corporation profits tax. A rich individual can do the same regarding his income tax. That is, the company or person is richer by the amount of the investment, but actually pays less tax.

These tax loopholes for the rich are defended by reactionary economists and politicians on the ground that they help to increase investment, and that increased investment means more jobs. That argument is now obsolete. Some years ago new investment meant that there would be an expanded factory or an additional one, and that did indeed mean more jobs. But not any longer.

Now most new investment means replacing or supplanting an ordinary factory or other productive facility with an automated one. Automated equipment does not provide more jobs but eliminates jobs. In fact automation is installed just for the purpose of cutting labor costs by reducing the number of workers needed to turn out a particular amount of product or services.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS
AFT Local 189 (retired)
Riverside, Conn.

Reflections

Crisis is softpedaled

By CARL LEATHWOOD
Special Contributor

Stewart Udall, the former secretary of interior, was quoted in this column on June 15 as follows, referring the coming oil crisis:

"I HAVE BEEN astonished that no one in the government or oil industry is willing to level with the American people."

Nobody is really leveling yet as we head blindly into a deeper crisis. Just some timid steps taken in the hope that things will get better after all, and the big joyride can go on as before.

They seem to lack the guts to come right out and warn people that unemployment may reach 8,000,000 by next July.

Some of the foreign nations (but not all) have realistically faced a few facts. Prime Minister Joop den Uhl of the Netherlands now uses a bicycle instead of a car and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India has gone back to the horse-and-buggy.

YOU MAY SAY, "Well, but the Netherlands is a little chicken manure country; you wouldn't expect the Heavy of a powerful country like the U.S.A. to ride a pedal-pusher." Sure the Netherlands is a little nation of only 14,000,000 people, but what about India with two and one-half times as many people as our country? Possibly Nixon is pedaling a bike around Washington, and the press has failed to notice it. If so, I apologize.

The nation has had warning after warning that I remember over the past 50 years that world oil supplies were not everlasting, and that the stuff would probably not last much past the year 2,000.

Yet such plain speaking seldom came from the sainted lips of politicians and oil company bosses.

TOO MUCH has been made of the Arab boycott. The crunch was coming long before the Arabs acted. Remember last spring!

The politicians' ideas of Arabs apparently came from seeing Rudolph Valentino in "The Sheik." They seem to think the Arabs live in tents and gallop around on camels, and maintain harems that would make a congressmen go into a fit of envy. An example is the caption on an editorial in the Globe-Democrat recently that contained the words "Nasty Nomads."

That the Arabs have big cities like Cairo, Bagdad, Alexandria, Beirut and Damascus—that some of the cities are planning subway systems to cope with traffic . . . that they have factories and unemployment and mansions and slums and misery and despair like us and all other nations afflicted with technology—all this seems to have escaped the politicians' notice.

THEY HAVE NOT noticed that the Arabs have now educated their own technicians, and that their diplomats have become very sophisticated in recent years. You see, the Arabs can't help noticing that the U.S.A. has been operating some dandy boycotts of its very own. Like Cuba, to name just one.

Some people with suspicious minds have wondered if Arab sophistication has reached this point—that Arabs and oil company bosses just sort of understand each other and that American consumers of home heating and motor fuel products are being taken for a ride at double prices.

The lovable relations between the Arab states and the big oil companies—Exxon, Gulf, Standard, Mobil, Texaco, etc.—has long been noticed. The oil bosses seem to get along equally well with the monarchies like Saudi Arabia, the communists of Algeria, and the somewhat democratic nations like Lebanon, Syria and Egypt.

SO, EVEN if the Arab boycott ends soon (which it won't) we'll still have a crisis of energy. So quit worrying about the Arabs and get busy with the biggest problem facing this nation since the Civil War.

It's going to be hard for Nixon and the other pols, both Reps and Dems, to tell people the facts. It will probably have to be choked out of them in dribbles.

For 15 years politicians of all the standard makes and sizes have spouted like real estate "development" hustlers. Selling shares in perpetual care of the Big Rock Candy Mountain and all its goodies to be showered upon the blessed of the earth.

EXCEPT FOR the Nice People and the noisy Silent Majority, I expect folks are already ahead of their "leaders."

For millions of Americans there has always been an energy crisis, lasting all the days of their lives. Many more millions are only a generation removed from a cradle-to-grave energy crisis that showed up as chronic unemployment, hunger, poor housing, poor nutrition and very little hopefulness.

Even the dumbest of the Nice People are beginning to understand that their use of power-boats, snowmobiles and cars with "tigers in the tank" is threatened.

I WAS HAPPY to see the AFL-CIO issue a strong statement on equality-of-sacrifice, with specific suggestions including rationing, an excess profits tax and an extended unemployment insurance program to take care of people losing their jobs in non-vital industries.

Don't let them step on you. If anyone sacrifices, all must sacrifice—or else the nation is heading for very big trouble.

Workers and the environment

Health hazards documented

By CALLA SMORODIN
of the Committee for
Environmental Information

Dr. Janette Sherman, a Detroit area internist, sees many patients in connection with workmen's compensation claims.

IN JANUARY, 1970, she began gathering information on 489 workers which was analyzed with the help of Health Research Group in Washington, D.C. The conclusions show that her patients did, indeed, suffer health problems as a result of their work environment.

Most of her patients were auto workers, but the kinds of environmental hazards they face—dust, dirt, smoke, exhaust from forklift trucks, fumes, liquid chemicals—can be found in many other industries. Of course, each one of these may contain various contaminants which vary from plant to plant and thus may affect workers in a number of different ways.

SINCE THE STUDY is limited to a relatively small sample and since only workers with suspected diseases were examined, the figures cannot be used as an overall index of worker health.

However, in the absence of widespread studies on worker health, Dr. Sherman's information is of interest in a general sense. Based on the workers examined in the study, the results show:

—People who work around dust, dirt, and smoke appear to have a significantly greater incidence of bronchitis than workers not exposed to these substances.

—Workers exposed to certain liquid chemicals such as solvents, acid, gasoline, etc., appear to have a higher incidence of pulmonary hypertension compared to those not exposed.

—Small increases in incidence of bronchitis, heart disease, and chronic lung disease were noted among workers exposed to exhaust from forklift trucks.

—Workers exposed to fumes (from molten metal, hydraulic fluid, etc.) appear to have an increased incidence of bronchitis, chronic lung disease, and heart disease. In addition, there appears to be significant increase in the incidence of pulmonary hypertension.

THE STUDY IS NOT large enough to determine what effects on worker health are caused by such factors as age, smoking habits, length or duration to industrial hazards.

Nevertheless, Dr. Sherman's work challenges the notion held by many in management that heart and lung diseases in workers are caused by cigarettes rather than by exposure to hazardous substances in the workplace. While not discounting the health hazards of cigarette-smoking, the study shows that in some categories non-smokers were affected as much by hazardous exposures as were smokers.

The report proposes a program for improving worker health in the auto industry. The recommendations are broad enough to apply to other industries, as well. They include:

One. Assembling a health profile on each worker that includes a record of all past and present occupational exposures.

Two. Periodic medical screening for diseases that can arise from a worker's past or present exposure.

Three. Continual plant-wide monitoring of levels of toxic substances, with workers receiving periodic information about such levels.

EARLY DETECTION of occupation-related diseases, coupled with improvements in the workplace environment, can result in healthier and longer lives for workers and make working less hazardous to your health.

Comments on past events

The crisis and the oil giants

By GUS LUMPE
Teamster Editor

The Arab blockade of oil shipments is reprehensible to Americans because it amounts to blackmail to force on the United States and other countries a foreign policy of abandoning Israel.

IT ALSO HELPS blur the fact that American based oil giants are principally responsible for the present crisis.

While the Arabs' blockade of oil shipments has brought the crisis to a head, it was in fact going to come about sooner or later anyway because of the predatory practices of the oil monopolies, experts generally agree.

When gasoline shortages first came to public attention last summer, it was widely believed that the shortages were induced by the major oil companies to drive out independents and soften Americans up for acceptance of relaxed or totally abolished environmental standards and to insure passage of legislation authorizing the construction of the Alaska pipeline.

SUIT WAS FILED this month in a New York state court by the New York State Attorney General, Louis J. Lefkowitz, charging seven major oil companies with the pervasive fixing of retail gasoline prices and attempts to drive independent competitors out of business.

Defendants in the anti-trust suit are Shell, Exxon, Gulf, Sun Oil, American, Texaco and Mobil.

The suit charges the seven defendant companies with "engaging in a common course of conduct" and "illegal understanding and arrangements" to eliminate price competition in violation of New York antitrust laws.

SIMILAR SUITS also have been filed in Connecticut and Florida.

State Attorney Generals Robert K. Killiam of Connecticut and Robert L. Sherwin of Florida in appearances before a special Senate interior subcommittee blamed major oil companies for a major share of the responsibility for the current crisis.

They urged legislation to cut off special tax breaks for the giant monopoly companies and to force the companies to divest themselves of control over related operations such as shipping, refining, pipelines, distribution and marketing.

IN THE FACE of scandalously high profits, industry spokesmen impudently insist the current shortage of refining capability and the lag in domestic exploration is the result of "too little incentive." They want bigger tax breaks even though the industry already is the beneficiary of the largest tax loopholes anywhere.

The Nixon administration has given indication that it leans toward the industry argument and many representatives and Senators have done likewise, increasing the probability that the oil giants will reap more handouts from the public trough.

OTHER POLITICIANS advance apparently more reasonable proposals to give financial incentives to the industries providing alternate sources of energy, such as coal, shale or uranium.

In light of recent disclosures, however, that the major oil companies also control the other energy sources, financial incentives to develop alternate sources of energy would still mean money for the oil giants.

A special Senate subcommittee investigating the oil industry has found that the major oil companies also own:

—More than 70 per cent of the U.S. natural gas supply.

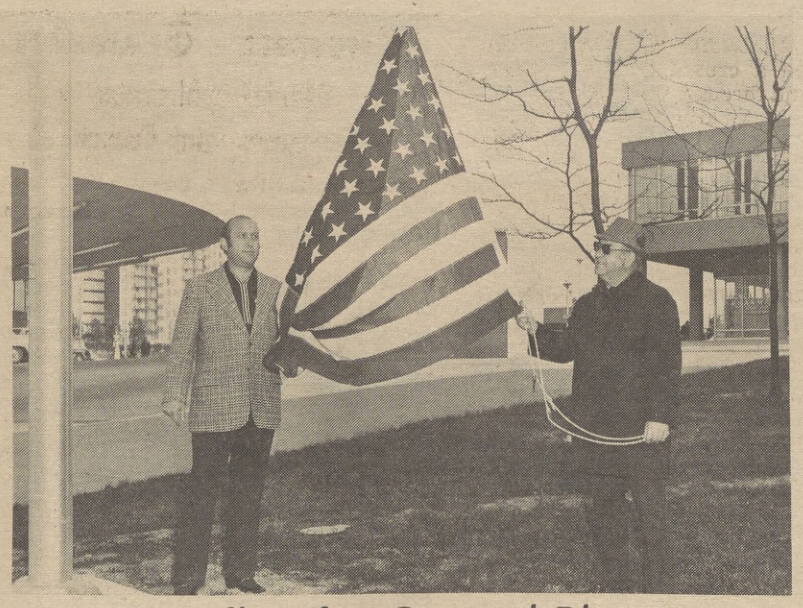
—Between 30 and 60 per cent of the nation's coal reserves.

—More than 50 per cent of the uranium supply used in nuclear power generation.

—Virtually all the oil shale land now in private hands.

ARNOLD MILLER, president of the United Mine Workers, in testimony presented to the committee joined the long list of persons who advocate breaking up the oil companies.

Miller said the oil companies have put themselves in a position "to play off one resource against another to obtain the highest prices, the least labor trouble and the most advantageous treatment from the government."



New flag for Council Plaza

The flag now flying in front of Council Plaza honors the memory of John Chrostowski who was killed in action in Germany on May 4, 1945. It is his burial flag and was donated by his mother, Mrs. Teofila Chrostowski, 1619A Helen St. Our picture shows his brother, William (Bo Bo) Chrostowski (right), a Local 688 business agent, and Local 688 Secretary-Treasurer Ron Gamache preparing to raise the 48-star banner. (Arteaga Photo)

Local 618 assists Dallas local union

W. L. Piland, secretary-treasurer of Local 745 in Dallas, recently thanked Local 618 for assisting the Texas union in a labor dispute with Chrysler.

Piland in a letter to Local 618 President Carl Gibbs reported that Local 745 had won a new contract with the Chrysler Corp. Dallas Parts Depot.

Brewery Workers' merger with adds new chapter to rich

The merger of the United Brewery Workers Union with the Teamsters is another milestone in a long, distinguished and colorful history of the workmen in one of America's most colorful and tradition-laden industries—brewing.

The merger comes about not as an isolated happening but as the climax of a long-playing drama. It ends what has sometimes been referred to as the longest lasting jurisdictional dispute between two American labor organizations.

It formally puts an end to one of the oldest and most distinguished American trade unions. But its distinguished history of achievements for workers is not likely to be forgotten and its spirit and tradition of progress can be expected to live on among brewery workers.

ST. LOUIS, one of the most traditional brewing industry centers, has been the scene for much of the drama climaxed by last month's merger, and Robert F. Lewis, secretary-treasurer of Local 6 for 28 years and the leader and spokesman of the Teamster brewery workers here, was a principal.

The most immediate effect of the merger in St. Louis will be that Joint Council 13 will welcome two new local unions with a combined membership of about 1,500 workers. The local unions are the tradition-laden Beer Bottlers Local 187 and Laboratory Technicians Local 262.

Relations between those two unions and the three locals representing Teamster brewery workers have been harmonious in recent years and there has been a spirit of cooperation and solidarity among them.

But it was not always so.

A RIFT, BITTER and sometimes violent, developed in 1952. That year under Lewis' leadership Local 6 and Locals 368 and 367 affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The brewery drivers, Local 133, had affiliated with the Teamsters some years earlier. Sometime after 1952, Local 368 lost most of its members when Anheuser-Busch closed its grain and syrup facility here, transferring that operation to Lafayette, Ind. Local 368 at that time was merged into Local 367.

When Local 6, 368 and 367 affiliated with the Teamsters, Beer Bottlers Local 187 and Engineers Local 246 determined to stay with the United Brewery Workers, then CIO. Subsequently, Local 246 ceased to exist and the engineers joined Lewis' local. Laboratory Technicians Local 262 was not yet formed when the 1952 split of the St. Louis brewery workers occurred.

THE EVENTS LEADING up to the 1952 split here are significant in the unfolding of the modern phase of the age-old jurisdictional rivalry between the United Brewery Workers and the Teamsters.

While the early phase of the conflict, which dates almost to the beginning of both the Teamsters and the United Brewery Workers, centered on jurisdiction over the brewery drivers, the modern phase can be said to have its basis in a disagreement over which union could best represent the workers in light of the brewer capitalists' push toward multi-plant operations.

The United Brewery Workers Union with its ties to the history and traditions of the brewing industry from the beginning and its strength in the traditional brewing industry centers, seemed to be at a disadvantage in organizing the new, modern plants across the country.

THE THEN AFL Teamsters Union which traditionally had contested the then CIO United Brewery Workers Union for the jurisdiction over beer drivers, proved extremely successful in organizing the workers at new plants, often in locations where there had not been a strong brewing industry. These workers were not able to share and be influenced by the strong traditions of the brewery workmen in the established brewery industry centers.

The result was that the United Brewery Workers were losing strength in their traditional jurisdiction.

In view of the prospects for more multi-plant development and the decline in importance of the established breweries in terms of the total market, merger of the smaller United Brewery Workers Union with the huge Teamsters Union was increasingly considered as a solution to the conflict. The Teamster jurisdiction in transportation and warehousing additionally could be expected to lend strength to the brewery workers employed increasingly by multi-plant firms.

Several months before the split among brewery unions here, Lewis as the leader of St. Louis brewery workers and Karl Feller, president of the United Brewery Workers Union, met in Denver with then IBT General President Dave Beck and William Ahern, a representative of Teamster Brewery workers on the West Coast where affiliation of United Brewery Workers unions with the Teamsters had taken place sometime earlier.

Lewis reports that that meeting in Denver concluded with a good faith understanding regarding a merger between the United Brewery Workers Union and the Teamsters.

SOMETIME LATER, the national leadership of the United Brewery Workers Union appears to have had a change of heart on the matter. The union made a determined effort to take away from the Teamsters the then new Anheuser-Busch plant in Newark.

The national union sought to use its members here as a battering ram for that Newark campaign but Lewis and the St. Louis brewery workers would have none of it.

Lewis says he put the national leadership of his union on notice that if it persisted in putting up a picket line around the Anheuser-Busch brewery here, members of the local unions here could not honor it. He also called IBT President Beck to tell him that St. Louis brewery workers would stand by the good faith understanding of some months before.

The national United Brewery Workers Union did go through with its plans and picketed the brewery here. The members of the St. Louis Locals in unanimity crossed the lines of their national union.

AFTER THAT, Locals 6, 367 and 368 sought, and on June 10, 1952, received charters from the AFL Teamsters and on July 16, 1952, were expelled from the CIO United Brewery Workers.

Beer Bottlers Local 187 and then Engineers Local 246 did not take the final step after the historical picket line confrontation with their national union and stayed members in good standing.

Tensions were great and feelings ran high among St. Louis brewery workers after these events. For Lewis as the principal figure of these developments, threats on his life and safety came frequently making eternal vigilance and protective preparedness virtually a matter of life and death necessity. He remembers with some fondness and nostalgia now a bloody fist fight he had with a burly member of the opposing faction in front of the brewery one afternoon during shift change. He recalls that his quickness enabled him to get the better of the other guy in the battle from which he walked away with his hands bloody pulps.

AT THE TIME of the expulsion from the United Brewery Workers and affiliation with the Teamsters, Lewis was quoted as saying it was the best thing that happened to St. Louis brewery workers. And he predicted then that eventually all brewery workers would be represented by the Teamsters. After the switch here, other unions followed, including local unions in New York who affiliated with the Teamsters some nine months after most of the St. Louis workers did.

But it was to take 21 more years before Lewis' prediction was to be completely fulfilled.

For a number of years, between December of 1955 when the AFL and the CIO merged and December, 1957 when the Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO, the long-standing jurisdictional dispute was more or less in limbo but after that it resumed again in full force.

The explanation for the tremendous staying power of the relatively small United Brewery Workers Union, with an estimated 40,000 members at the time of the merger, should probably be sought in its long and distinguished history. Its own traditions and those of the industry whose workers it has represented, have given it a special toughness and ability to resist incursions. Its long, two-phased dispute with the Teamsters is the last and also the longest but there have been many others.

THE UNITED BREWERY Workers Union, like the brewing industry and its capitalist barons and the golden product itself, were very much German.

In the decade before the Civil War when this country saw a huge increase in its German population, it saw the number of breweries grow from 431 to 1,269.

During the 1860s, the development of the industry was away from the small shops. Huge brewing factories in the major population centers, especially cities with large German populations, began to dominate the field.

The ornamental columns, wrought iron railings and the brewhouse of Anheuser-Busch here reflect the heritions of the brewing industry in which the brewery worker ions are rooted. At right are mash tanks and at left are strainers. (Arteaga Photo)

The Anheuser-Busch brewery which by the end of the century was to become the largest in the country, had its beginning as such in 1857.

IT STARTED as the Bavarian Brewery before that but it was taken over that year by Eberhard Anheuser, a German soap maker and creditor of the establishment.

By 1865, his wealthy son-in-law Adolphus Busch had taken an interest in the business and by 1873 he had become a partner. The brewery was then producing over 25,000 barrels a year. Adolphus was a son of a wealthy father in Germany. He operated a brewer's supply store after coming to St. Louis. He was the grandfather of August (Gussie) Busch Jr., who now heads Anheuser-Busch.

There were other brewing firms in St. Louis, making St. Louis one of the major brewing centers.

The biggest competition for Anheuser-Busch was the William J. Lemp Brewery which dominated the St. Louis beer market while Anheuser-Busch sold bottled Budweiser on the national market. Lemp went out of business in 1920 during prohibition, selling its buildings at auction for factory space to International Shoe in 1922.

Parallel developments in the industry occurred in the country's other large cities.

BEFORE 1884, most efforts of brewery workers to organize themselves into unions failed, including a major effort in St. Louis in 1881 when about 500 workers struck Anheuser-Busch for better wages and conditions and shorter hours.

The first United Brewery Workers Union local, Local 1 in New York, was founded in 1884 and won its first contract in 1886.

That same year, the United Brewery Workers Union was formed in convention in Chicago and the first St. Louis local, Local 6, was formed. Local 6 today is the oldest St. Louis labor organization in uninterrupted existence—even through prohibition—still having its original number designation. Among one of the other old ones is Beer Bottlers Local 187.

Local 6, as well as many other locals in the fledgling national union also held a charter from the Knights of Labor, then the most powerful national labor federation in the country. The local union here was Gambrinus Assembly No. 7503.

GAMBRINUS, of course, is the Patron Saint of beer. Naming a labor organization after him says something about the special relationship of brewery workers to their product. Speaking of the extraordinary loyalty of brewery workers to beer, one writer has pointed out that the workers often cursed their employers but never beer. This loyalty to the golden brew on the part of workers continues almost unabated among employees of the old breweries like the Anheuser-Busch brewery here. The union hall of Local 6, Local 133 and Local 367 at 3650 Wisconsin is called Gambrinus Hall and a painting of the Saint adorns its interior.

The American Federation of Labor was also founded in 1886, in convention in Columbus. The United Brewery Workers obtained an AFL charter in 1887. Its membership in that body, however, was always a tenuous one.

The brewers' first conflict with the AFL concerned the affiliation of so many of its local unions with the rival Knights of Labor. The United Brewery Workers, however, found the Knights of Labor a much more effective body than the AFL. The AFL convention in 1889 in Boston had endorsed major struggles against Pabst in Milwaukee and Anheuser-Busch here but it was the Knights of Labor whose support insured the success of the strikes.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR in support of their Gambrinus Assembly here helped with a boycott against Anheuser-Busch which was extremely successful, especially in the South, and brought the company around.

After the victory here, the struggle in Milwaukee regained momentum and was won. The result of these two successful strikes was a jump in the national union membership from 2,800 in 1891 to 6,830 in 1892. That year, the convention approved moving the headquarters of the union from New York to St. Louis where it stayed until 1899 when it was moved to Cincinnati where it remained until the recent merger.

The national union at its 1893 convention in Milwaukee joined the Knights of Labor, becoming K of L National Trade District No. 35. This affiliation lasted through 1896 when renewed pressure from the AFL brought about disaffiliation.

The United Brewery Workers Union, representing as it did workers employed in huge brewing plants, had from its very beginning been oriented toward industrial

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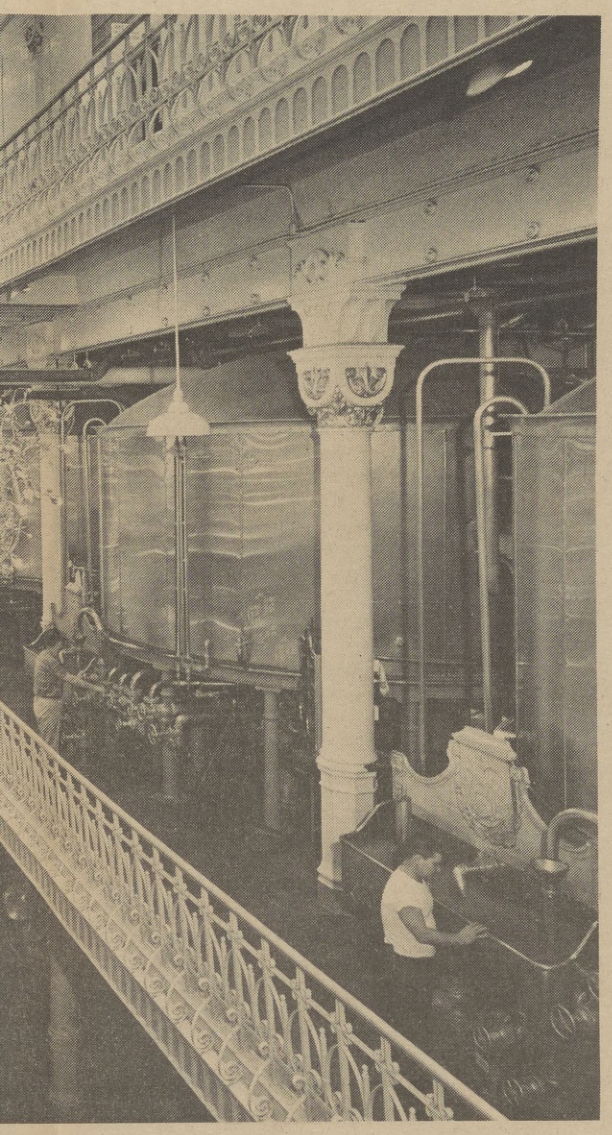

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unionism, seeking to represent all workers in a plant, regardless of what tasks they performed. This was another source of early and persistent conflict between the brewery union and the AFL which issued charters by trade.

AMONG OTHERS, the AFL chartered unions exclusively for coopers, engineers, firemen and teamsters (in 1898). These trade unions constantly challenged the United Brewery Workers Union's jurisdiction over brewery workmen performing in those trades.

Under pressure from those four unions, the AFL at its Minneapolis convention in 1906 revoked its charter to the United Brewery Workers. Severe criticism of the action among widely scattered segments of the labor movement forced reconsideration and reinstatement of the brewery union and a declaration that the Brewery Workers jurisdiction over brewery workers of all kinds would henceforth be inviolate.

However, the basic philosophy of the AFL, calling for organization by trade, and that of the United Brewery Workers, championing industrial unionism, remained in fundamental conflict. The concept of industrial unionism made its most striking advance in modern times only with the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in 1935.

AMONG THE MOST interesting aspects of the United Brewery Workers is the fact that to a very large extent it has remained an ethnically German organization throughout its existence. The union's proceedings were in German and its newspaper was a German language paper, the Brauer-Zeitung, in the early decades of the union's existence. The union seems to have preserved its German character in spite of two World Wars and the lean years of inactivity forced upon the brewing industry and its workers by prohibition.

Another characteristic of the union's early membership was a highly developed class consciousness and a large degree of adherence to socialist principles. That characteristic has fallen by the wayside long ago. It has been speculated that the aims of class struggle were blurred for the workers by the persistent, and eventually successful, offensives of the prohibitionists which tended to make the workers allies of the employers in defense of beer.

Architects of an unfinished dream

Press freedom blazed by John Peter Zenger

By ERNEST CALLOWAY
Special Contributor

(Third in a Series)

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of the press."

—Part of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

The tortuous story of an emerging free press in America cannot be told without including one of the principal characters—John Peter Zenger, a German immigrant who became a printer in New York City. The story is also incomplete without Andrew Hamilton, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer, who at 88 years brilliantly argued the issue in the colonial court some 228 years ago. Even here the story of the pursuit of a free press is only one dimensional for it takes a third historical personality to give it fullness, depth and thrust. This is provided by James Franklin—the older brother of Benjamin—whose independence and early creativity provides American journalism with a larger than life folk hero in the pursuit of a free press.

JAMES FRANKLIN and John Peter Zenger, although contemporaries in different New World colonies, probably never met. Franklin's battleground was Boston in 1722-23 while Zenger's was New York in 1734-35. Andrew Hamilton, the respected Philadelphia lawyer, was in the twilight of his long successful career. But these three diverse personalities—the German immigrant, the aristocratic Philadelphia lawyer and the Boston free-wheeling editor—converged on history to begin a tradition of freedom to criticize public officials and to willingly face the dangers of prison to keep the concept alive.

The New World was a little late in developing its press. But when it started Boston was the beginning point. It came on the morning of April 24, 1704 when John Campbell, the Boston postmaster added to his duties the publication of the Boston News-Letter. Postmasters in other colonies followed the same practice. These colonial postmasters utilized the existing systems of inter-colonial contact and distribution.

THESE EARLY PAPERS were beholden to a variety of governmental and colonial officials, and they were careful not to offend their sponsors. All issues were approved by governmental officials before publication, a colonial system of prior restraint.

This was the case until 1721 when James Franklin began publishing the New England Courant at Boston, and disrupted the old neat and safe practices with a new spirit of rebellion. The Courant lasted five years, but its independent spirit and commitment to its readers set the early stage for standards of good journalism. However, James Franklin made additional contributions to the development of a free press in the United States which landed Franklin in jail. He challenged the practice of licensing newspapers by government officials, and the Courant became the first paper printed without "authority" of colonial officialdom. James Franklin's Courant not only served as a strong critic of government, but also condemned the restrictive theocratic power of the father-son team—Increase and Cotton Mather—and the other religious leaders. He eventually went to jail for his independence and views, the Courant folded, and after leaving jail he moved to Rhode Island to begin a new paper. But not until he had established the principle of printing "without authority."

JOHN PETER ZENGER is associated with a continuation of the expanding concept of a free press. His victory came in an historic court battle after he had been jailed for sedition and libel in criticizing the colonial Governor and other officials in the New York colony.

Zenger was born in Germany in 1697. His family escaped religious persecution and found asylum in the American colonies. The Zenger family settled in New York City, and young John Peter was apprenticed to William Bradford, the publisher of the first newspaper in the New York colony. However, after a few years young Zenger ran away from the master printer and went to Maryland.

Zenger eventually returned to New York and was forgiven by Bradford, and even was offered a partnership by the old master printer in his print shop. Zenger finally acquired his own print shop and opened for business. At the time the rising new artisan class of New York City was seeking to oust the mercantile aristocracy, landowners and crown officers from control of the New York City Council.

THE ARISTOCRACY of the city operated through the Court Party which had the blessing of colonial Governor William Cosby. The new group had organized a coaliton of artisans, shop-keepers and workingmen and called it the Popular Party. They approached Zenger and asked him to publish a newspaper reflecting their interest as against that of the mercantile and landed aristocracy in the city.

Zenger agreed, and the first issue of his New York Weekly Journal was published on November 5, 1733. From the very first issue the paper attacked and ridiculed the colonial administration in New York City. The campaign of 1734 for City Council was a bitterly fought election between the Popular Party of the artisans and the Court Party of the Government and aristocracy, with Zenger's paper in the thick of it. On one occasion Zenger wrote that the liberties and properties of the people "are precarious and that slavery is likely to be installed on them and their posterity, if some past things be not amended." Zenger complained of the removal of judges, the creation of new courts without the consent of the legislature and the denial of the right to trial by jury.

THE ELECTION WAS a triumph for the Popular Party and many artisans and shop-keepers were elected to the common council.

Governor Cosby was infuriated by the victory of the artisans and the attacks upon the colonial administration by Zenger. He had complained to the Lords of Trade in London of the "misled populace in the city." Another leader of the mercantile aristocracy stated that the city was "entirely at the beck of the Faction and for the most part men of the Low Class."

An effort was made by the Governor to indict Zenger for "virulent and seditious reflections upon the Government" but the grand jury called for this purpose refused to return a true bill. The Governor continued to seek an indictment. He urged a select group of his council to take action, and on November 17, 1734 Zenger was arrested on a charge of "raising sedition." Again he was released without action by the grand jury. However, he was returned to jail when the Governor's attorney general filed an "information" against the prisoner when the grand jury failed to act.

ZENGER REMAINED IN JAIL until the next term of the court, and in July 1735 he finally faced his judges on the charges of libel and sedition against the government. The situation was somewhat less than perfect. The judges were closely associated with the Governor, and the two lawyers who had agreed to defend Zenger were suddenly disbarred when they disputed the prosecutor's warrant against Zenger. Friends of Zenger sought to obtain other counsel, but on the day of the trial Zenger was alone and without counsel. The court at the last minute appointed an attorney who obtained a postponement of the trial for a month.

During that month the friends of Zenger moved into action. The Sons of Liberty, a revolutionary clandestine group spread word of the trial and issues at stake in New York City throughout the colonies. It is reported that Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, himself an editor and publisher, had been keeping an eye on these developments in New York. He induced Andrew Hamilton, one of the great lawyers of the day to represent Zenger. Hamilton agreed and in the late twilight of his life (88 years) was prepared to risk a great deal. It became the greatest case of his long illustrious career.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN PETER ZENGER is one of the great classics of American history. An 1878 issue of Harper's New Monthly Magazine makes an effort to give a description of this famous trial.

It begins August 4, 1735. Zenger, now 38 years old, had spent long months in prison. His wife had continued the publication of the paper. The judges—both Gov. Cosby's men—were Justice James Delancey and Justice Frederick Philipse. The prosecutor was Richard Bradley and John Chambers had been appointed by the court to represent Zenger.

The court listens as the prosecutor reads the charges against Zenger, and after he finishes and Zenger's lawyer enters his plea, Andrew Hamilton moves from the rear of the room to the bar.

HE SHOCKS THE AUDIENCE by admitting that his client wrote the statements as the prosecutor had charged. The court room was hushed in amazement. Was Hamilton deliberately throwing the case away?

Hamilton is addressing the jury. He exhorts the jury to act like free men, and to follow their own conscience without fear of reprisals. He says in part:

". . . old and weak as I am, I should think it my duty if required to go to the utmost part of the land where my services could be of any use in assisting to quench the flame of prosecutions upon information set on foot by the Government to deprive a people of the right of remonstrating and complaining of the arbitrary attempts of men in power. Men who injure and oppress the people under their Administration provoke them to cry out and complain, and then make that very complaint the foundation for new oppressions and prosecutions."

Hamilton concludes:

"The question before the court and you gentlemen of the jury is not a small or private concern. It is not the cause of the poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No! It may in its consequence, affect every Freeman that lives under a British Government on the main of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of Liberty, and I make no doubt but your upright conduct this day, will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow-citizens, but every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny; and by an impartial and uncorrupt verdict, have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity and our neighbors, that, to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right—the Liberty—both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing Truth."

Hamilton won his case. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and John Peter Zenger, immigrant, printer, and publisher was freed. Both Zenger and Hamilton were architects of an unfinished American dream.

POSTSCRIPT: Last week Mrs. Katherine Graham, publisher of the Washington Post—the newspaper primarily responsible for the early Watergate exposure—was named recipient of the John Peter Zenger award for distinguished service to freedom of the press by the University of Arizona.

Women labor meeting

Council Plaza was the scene last month of an event of great significance to organized labor in St. Louis—and possibly beyond.

ON NOV. 17—a warm, sunny Saturday suited for all types of late-fall outdoor activities—some 400 persons, mostly women, spent a full day in the austere Council Plaza Auditorium as participants in the St. Louis Women's Labor Conference.

The conference turned out to be an expression of faith that organized labor alone can be effective in eliminating exploitation of women workers in our society and a declaration of determination on the part of women workers to hold unions to meeting their responsibilities to them.

MOST PARTICIPANTS in the conference came from about 30 different unions. Some were not affiliated with any labor organizations.

The conference was the result of hard work by a committee of 23 St. Louis area women trade unionists, including Donna Steininger and Maxine Dain of Local 688, and allies from the Women's Political Caucus.

From the beginning, an air of purpose, anticipation and fellowship dominated the proceedings. The organizing committee had provided day care for participants with small children and free lunch for all.

ORALEE MALONE of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers chaired the conference.

The meeting was hosted by Local 688 and Local 688 President Paul Akers welcomed participants on behalf of the Teamsters.

Oscar Ehrhardt, president of the St. Louis Labor Council, AFL-CIO, representing some 150,000 workers in the St. Louis area, was the first principal speaker.

Ehrhardt noted that women, who make up about 40 per cent of the country's work force are "the most discriminated against and exploited group of workers." At this time, women earn only about three-fifth of what men earn.

ORGANIZED LABOR is aware of the injustice and committed to doing something about it, Ehrhardt said.

He drew prolonged applause when he mentioned that the AFL-CIO at its convention this year had voted unanimously to support ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Cele Corrigan, an international representative of the United Auto Workers, brought greetings from that union and from the Chicago conference of women unionists from all parts of the country last summer which first enunciated the need for women to assume more leadership in unions.

THE KEYNOTE address was by Addie Wyatt, director of women's affairs for the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Wyatt recalled that she became associated with the union almost by accident. She was hired by a meat packing plant as an office worker but was temporarily put on the packing line. While there she found out that she was earning more on the line than she would in the office because the plant was organized and the office was not.

Participants in the St. Louis Women's Labor Conference continued discussions and conversations through the lunch break as they enjoyed sandwiches and refreshments right in the hall. Food was provided free of charge. (Photo by Jan Eigner)

SHE TOLD the conference that at that time, 32 years ago, she found the union to be the only channel through which she as a woman and as a black could work to achieve her economic, social and political goals.

Not even her church rivaled the union in this respect, she said, because only the union brought all people together—men and women, blacks and whites, old and young.

Wyatt said for too many years, women have taken the trade union movement too lightly. The renewed interest of women in the labor movement will be good for women and the movement.

SHE TOLD conference participants that the task of women unionists is two-fold:

—They must seek leadership positions in the unions. "We and the unions can no longer aford any underutilization of talent," she said.

—They must bring the unorganized women workers into the labor movement. "One sister in this nation working for less than she ought to get is an injury to all of us," she stressed.

FLORENCE CRILEY, international representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE), emphasized the need for unity among all workers to win better conditions for all.

She pointed out that the stereotyping of "women's jobs" and "men's jobs" is one of the tactics of the employers to divide workers. Men and women together should work to eliminate such stereotyping.

"The white male worker has not got it made and he would be much better off if he realized it," Criley said.

STATE REP. DeVerne Calloway (D-St. Louis) told conference participants that Missouri ratification of ERA failed during the last session "because working women sat back and let the upper crust—the 17 per cent of women who do not have to get up every morning and meet the man—dominate the stage and bamboozle the legislators."

Most of the day, participants spent in workshops in which the multitude of problems facing women workers and possible solutions were discussed.

Demands and proposals of the smaller groups were summarized at the final full session of the conference. They included:

—A commitment to work for ERA ratification.

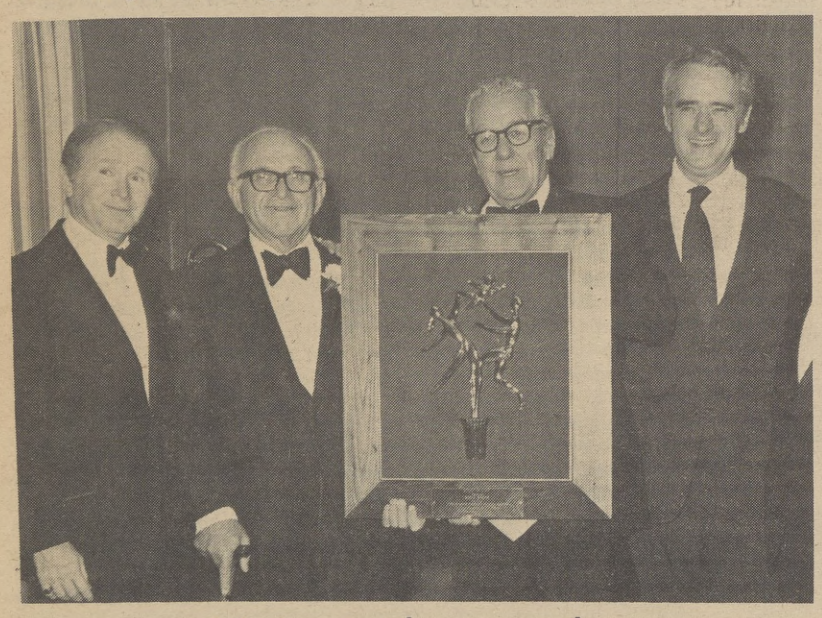
—A major effort to organize the unorganized and support for all ongoing organizing efforts.

—Mobilization of the labor movement to support new legislation on the state and federal levels beneficial to workers, including realistic minimum wage bills; a program of national health care; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act Section 14b which allows states to enact so-called "right to work" laws; the extension of collective bargaining rights to employees of non-profit institutions, and the creation of a national child care program.

—A major effort to get unions to remove from their collective bargaining agreements job classifications and other language based on sex.

—A drive to increase women participation in union affairs and place women in leadership positions.

AMONG WORKSHOP discussion leaders were Sam Davis, a Local 688 steward at Con P. Curran, who conducted a workshop on "The Male Worker's Stake in Integrating Women into the Labor Movement," and Judy Day, representative of the Medical Committee on Human Rights and formerly a staff member of the Central Conference of Teamsters Research Department, who conducted the workshop on "The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970."



Unionist honored

Virgil Walsh (second from right), business manager of Pipefitters Local 562, was the recipient of the City of Hope "Spirit of Life" award. Pictured with him are (from left) Actor Red Buttons; Sam Sachs, recipient of the City of Hope award for management, and U.S. Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton. (Pictorial Press Photo)

John Cooney gets 688 post in servicing

John Cooney, a Local 688 staff member since September, 1967, has been appointed assistant director of servicing for the local union, Ron Gamache, secretary-treasurer, announces.

COONEY

Cooney will assist Paul Akers, president and director of servicing.

Akers said Cooney's appointment to his new position is a reaffirmation of the local union's emphasis on servicing its members.

Cooney most recently was a group leader under the servicing program introduced earlier this year by Gamache.

Cooney worked in the General Grocer Warehouse before he came on the local union's staff. Initially he serviced the grocery industry and the public cold storage warehouses.

After two years, he serviced mostly industrial shops, including Alvey Conveyer, Crane, Universal Match, Bentzinger and Tension Envelope.

He has negotiated and serviced contracts in all phases of the local union's jurisdiction.

He is 37 years old. He and his wife are parents of three children. They live in Bridgeton.

Unions announce new agreements

688—paper houses

A 5.5 per cent wage increase for 170 members employed in the paper industry during the last year of their four-year contract was won by Local 688 in a wage re-opener.

John Cooney, assistant director of servicing, reported that the negotiated settlement was overwhelmingly approved by the members. He thanked the members of the negotiating committee for their hard work.

Members of the committee were: Norman Heitmann, Roger Blackshere, George Misetta, James H. Thomas and Robert Eigelberger of Graham Paper; George Barth of Pioneer Paper; William Collier of Beacon Paper; Gordon Schmid of Butler Paper; Ken F. Hanneker of Bermingham & Prosser Paper; Robert Rusche of Tobey Fine Paper and August W. Rieger Jr. of Shaughnessy-Kniep-Hawe Paper.

Negotiations for the union were led by Cooney and Business Agent Charles Bryson.

700—Krey Packing

Fifty-five drivers who belong to Local 700 and who have been idled by a seven-week strike of Packinghouse Workers Local 545 went back to work this week.

They ratified a new three-year contract which provides for a total of 92 cents an hour more over the life of the contract, including cost-of-living increases in the second and third years, John Kent, secretary-treasurer, reports.

Negotiations between Local 700 and Krey Packing had been suspended while the dispute between the company and Local 545 was unsettled. Local 545 members ratified a new contract last Sunday.

The new contract for the Teamster drivers calls for improved health and welfare coverage under Central States and gives workers the $550-a-month Central States pension plan, Kent said.

The new contract also gives the drivers a 10th holiday as well as improved supper allowances and night premium pay.

Additionally, the contract improves vacation benefits and holiday pay for extra workers, Kent reports.

574—3 employers

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Three new contracts between Local 574 and area employers recently were ratified, reports Harry Hutchings Jr., business representative, who led negotiations for the union.

Employees of the Ozark Border Electric Co-Op of Poplar Bluff received a 10-per cent wage increase, retroactive to July 1, and improved meal allowances and sick leave in a new one-year contract.

A new three-year contract gives employees of Porter-DeWitt Ready Mix at Poplar Bluff hourly increases of 20 cents for each of the three years. The company also will increase its contribution to the health and welfare plan by 10 cents an hour. The new contract becomes effective on Jan. 1.

Workers of Concrete Products, Inc., Flat River, have ratified a new two-year contract which provides for 20-cent hourly increases in each year.

688—Bentzinger

Local 688 members employed by Bentzinger Brothers Brush after a five-week strike won increases totaling 83 cents an hour over the last two years of their current contract in a wage reopener.

The bulk of the increase, 58 cents, was effective Oct. 1, John Cooney, assistant director of servicing who led the negotiations for the union, reports.

Another 25-cent increase becomes effective Oct. 1, 1974, Cooney said.

He expressed his appreciation to members of the negotiations committee for their hard work and dedication during the strike and in negotiations. Members of the committee were Jane Bardol, Sharon Hewkin, Grace Rook, Eunice Medey, Joan Barieto and Jerry Rosmer.

They, along with Sue Huff, also were picket captains during the strike.

A total of 55 Local 688 members are employed by Bentzinger.

688—Nationwide

Local 688 won significant increases in pensions and wages for nine members under a new three-year agreement with Nationwide Paper, John Cooney, assistant director of servicing for the local union, announces.

Cooney said the company agreed to accept in the second year of the contract the rates and conditions set out in the paper industry contract.

Negotiating for the union were Harold Joffrey and Cooney.

610—Signal

Some 100 members of Local 610 who work for Signal Delivery Service, recently ratified a new contract, Bill Kniest, president, and Barney Vaughn, business representative, report.

The new pact calls for driver's wages of from $6.74 to $6.99 an hour with 40 cent hourly increases and cost of living increases for each of the following two years. The contract also provides for double time pay for any work beyond 10 hours a day.

Vacations were improved, giving employees five weeks after 17 years of service. The contract also provides for the top health and welfare and pension programs under Central States.

Kniest and Vaughn led negotiations for the union. Members of the negotiations committee were Jerry Wheeler, Bud Flier, Bob Schwiete, Curt Cobb and Vern Lawson.

Signal Delivery makes retail deliveries for Sears, Roebuck & Co.

700—beef packers

A new contract between six area beef slaughterers and Local 700, covering about 100 drivers, calls for hourly increases totaling 92 cents over three years plus cost-of-living increases of up to 10 cents in the second and third years.

The new contract calls for an improved health and welfare program under Central States, John Kent, secretary-treasurer of Local 700, reports.

Workers also will be covered under the Central States $350 a month pension plan.

Additionally, they will receive a 10th paid holiday, Kent reports.

574—Farmers

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Local 574 members employed by Farmers Limestone Co. of Old Appleton have ratified a new three-year contract providing for significant wage increases, Gilbert Davis, president, reports.

The new contract calls for 25-cent an hour increases for each year.

It also provides for a new paid holiday and for double time pay for work on Sundays.

618—oil firms

Carl E. Gibbs, president of Teamsters Local 618, has announced that the local union has completed negotiations with five St. Louis major oil companies in the St. Louis area—Shell, Mobil, Gulf, Phillips and Roco Petroleum.

Approximately 125 of the local union's members are covered under the new contract which, Gibbs reported, includes substantial wage increases along with increased health and welfare and pension benefits and other improved fringe benefits.

700—supply houses

About 100 drivers and office workers belonging to Local 700 have ratified a new one-year contract with St. Louis hotel and restaurant supply houses.

John Kent, secretary-treasurer, reports that the pact calls for a 32-cent hourly increase and cost of living increases of up to 10 cents an hour.

Workers also will receive a 10th paid holiday, improved health and welfare coverage and the $350 a month Central States pension plan, Kent reports.

HUNTING & FISHING

Teamsters TIME OUT

By FRED GOETZ

This past summer in the course of an 8,000 mile trip around the country, I had occasion to saunter down to the bank of the Missouri River near Independence which is, as all good Missourians know, the town where the late Harry S. Truman lived and where his wife Bess still lives.

AS I SAT THERE on a flat rock, the thought occurred that perhaps the former President fished there and my suspicions were later confirmed while paging through a copy of "This Man Truman," written by McNaught and Hehmeyer. They say that he did indeed fish the Missouri but from the text one would gather that Truman was not what you might call an avid angler.

"Truman was 14 years old in 1898 when the Spanish-American war was in progress. At this time, he and some of his classmates took part in weekly military drills with .22 caliber rifles and they were frequently rewarded with excursions to the Missouri and Little Blue River. On these trips, Truman seldom wet a line or baited a hook but took along a book (a history or biography), and much to the disgust of his angling-loving pals, he read most of the time while they fished."

I'VE ONLY BEEN able to find a dozen or so books about the late President Truman and most of them are serious political biographies which include little about his leisure hours. From this I have concluded—at least for the time being—that Truman was not much interested in fishing, and that what little he did in past years as president was incidental.

His biographers indicate that comparative short vacations spent on the presidential yacht were devoted to complete relaxation: "Loafing," "soaking up sun," "playing a little poker," "drinking a little whiskey," and "playing a few boyish pranks on cronies."

But he did do some fishing, much of it motivated by a close friend and avid angler, Mon Wallgren, a Democratic senator and governor from the state of Washington. It was probably during Wallgren's term as senator—when he served on the Truman Committee which was investigating waste, graft and inefficiency in the National Defense program, that he talked then-Senator Truman into a future, salmon-fishing trip to waters of Puget Sound, offshore Seattle.

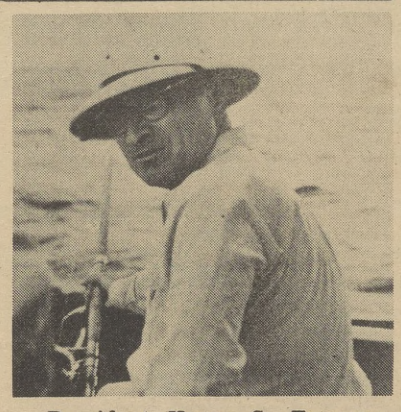
I FOUND concrete evidence of this trip, deep down in the photographic archives of the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri where I was directed by Library official Mr. Clark and aided by Archivist Mr. Mueller. It was one of them who said that "several photographs taken on President Truman's Puget Sound trip had never been published before."

In the book, "Give 'em Hell, Harry," by E. L. Dayton, I found the following evidence of another fresh-water fishing trip by Truman:

"One spring, when Truman was vice president, he, Sam Rayburn (who was Speaker of the House) and friends went fishing on a small lake in eastern Maryland. Truman had no love for the hard striking bass that took the bait in a flash so he gave up his place as angler for a place at the oars.

"Coming back from the lake, it became necessary to row up a swift river which proved too much for the amateur oarsman who stood up to change places with a more experienced hand. Then, suddenly, in the process, the boat took a sharp lurch and Truman went plunging into the river. After some anxious moments, he was pulled back aboard. Shivering; huddled in the stern of the boat, Truman could not be seen, but out of the swaddling blankets came a laugh and the words: "Go on and catch fish, Sam; I'll do the swimming."

There is ample evidence in Truman Library files that the former president engaged in deep sea fishing out of Key West and Bermuda. In Alfred Steinberg's book "The Man from Missouri," the author mentions that Truman occasionally fished and sometimes slipped over the side of the presidential yacht and swam—but not too far or too long.



President Harry S. Truman fishing off the stern of the "Manana" in briny waters out of

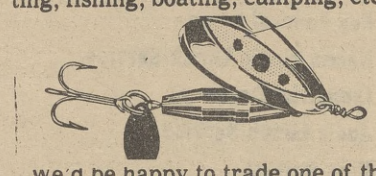
Two salmon were caught the day President Truman went fishing with Washington's Mon Wallgren (at his side) but Mr. Truman didn't want to qualify for the "Ananias" club by saying that he caught one.

Most people thought of Harry S. Truman as a vigorous and healthy man, an opinion probably brought about by much publicity given his habitual brisk, early-morning walks. And, of course, he was a comparatively healthy man who lived beyond the average lifespan of U.S. Presidents.

AS A YOUNG BOY, growing up in small towns in southwest Missouri—the Lamar, Harrison and Grandview area—and later in Independence, where he attended high school, he was of a serious nature, slight of build and, because of weak eyes, wore heavy-lensed glasses. As far as I can find out, he never went in for school sports; never even owned a bike but got plenty of healthy exercise as a boy and young man working around the farm where, according to his friends and neighbors, he plowed as straight a furrow as any farmer in Missouri.

(Teamster Columnist Goetz is currently working on a project to obtain as much information as possible on the angling activities of recent-past Presidents: Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. If any reader has some data on the subject, or can suggest sources of information, Fred Goetz would appreciate hearing from them.)

DO YOU HAVE an extra snapshot in your album depicting an outdoor pastime you've engaged in: Hunting, fishing, boating, camping, etc.



we'd be happy to trade one of the illustrated BOLO fishing lures for one and try to use the snapshot in a forthcoming column. The offer is open to Teamsters; members of their families and, of course, to retired members. Send it, and a few words of explanation, to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. MT
2833 S. E. 33rd Place
Portland, Oregon 97202

It's also O.K. for a friend of a Teamster to send in a snapshot and receive a lure, but please mention the number of the member's Local.

About TEAMSTERS and their families

Local 600 member retires

Ken DeClue (center, with dark glasses) presents a retirement gift from fellow workers to Roy Brown on Brown's last day on the job before retirement. Brown, a member of Local 600, retired as a city driver for BeMac Transport after 46 years as a Teamster truckdriver.

Intown Facility swim class set

The Intown Facility of Local 688's Health and Medical Camp will start another series of swimming lessons for members and their dependents in January.

Tom Barnes, instructor, said lessons for children will begin on Jan. 5 and continue on Saturdays through March 16.

Lessons for adults are scheduled to begin the week of Jan. 7 and run through March, he said.

Classes will be limited in size and participants must be registered in advance, Barnes said.

Interested members are invited to come to the Intown Facility at Council Plaza or call 289-2482 for additional information or to register for the swim classes.

UE asks for another confiscatory increase

Union Electric, the St. Louis area monopoly electric utility, has filed for approval of another round of confiscatory rate increases.

THE COMPANY has filed with the Missouri Public Service Commission a rate increase request which would bring in $43 million or 15 per cent more in revenues.

At the same time it wants approval from Illinois authorities to raise its rates to Illinois customers to produce an additional $10 million a year or 22 per cent more than they are now paying.

If the utility gets its way in both states, it will mean an annual profit increase of $25 million or 38.6 per cent over the $64,838,000 the company earned during the 12 months ending on Sept. 30, 1973.

THE EARNINGS for the year ending last Sept. 30 were sharply up from the $55,376,000 for the year ending on Sept. 30, 1972.

The trend of UE profits increasing at a scandalous rate reflects two other unjustified rate increases in the recent past.

In December of 1971, the Missouri Public Service Commission allowed UE to raise its rates for Missouri customers by $5,300,000 and less than a year later, in November of 1972 the Missouri PSC granted the utility a rate hike which produced $21 million a year more.

The latest rate increases would increase the cost of electricity to the average Missouri customer by $2.73 a month, from $17.96 to $20.69, and the cost for the average UE Illinois customer would increase by $3.74 a month from $17.17 to $20.91.

BESIDES THE RATE increases, UE wants permission to charge customers 1.5 per cent of their bill if they are 25 days or more late in their payments.

The company also wants to extend the summer period in which it has authority to charge higher rates. It collects higher rates now in July, August, September and October. It wants to charge the same higher rates also in June.

The company also wants to increase the reconnection charge from $5 to $7.50.

CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, president of UE, says the company needs the increase because it plans to spend about $1.3 on construction of new plant and equipment and it needs to be able to show "economic health" to be able to sell bonds to finance this construction.

Last year, the company claims, it earned 7.15 per cent on net original cost of investment on Missouri operations. It wants a 8.66 per cent rate of return.

At a time when the purchasing power of an average factory worker with three dependents has declined by 3.3 per cent over the period of a year because of mismanagement of the economy by a business-oriented national government, the giant local electric monopoly wants to improve on an already inflated rate of return of 7.15 per cent. The rate already is subject to some trick accounting and in any case does not take into account huge executive salaries and expense accounts.

Besides, the company keeps telling the St. Louis public that it has plenty of capacity and can export electric power to other parts of the country. Which simply means that there is absolutely no need for more generating plants in this area and it is quite immaterial whether or not UE can sell bonds.

Local 688 member completes 30 years

Floyd Keller, a Local 688 member, was the honored guest at a dinner for him Dec. 7 at Ottie's Restaurant by Nationwide Paper on the occasion of his retirement.

Keller, a paper cutter in the warehouse, had been with the company 30 years.

His son, Murray Keller, is the Local 688 steward at Nationwide Paper.

Floyd Keller shows off the hunting coat he received as retirement gift as his wife looks on.

618 member gets promoted

Thomas McKinney, a member of Teamsters Local 618 for 25 years, was promoted recently to the post of garage manager for the Jefferson Hotel.

McKinney has been employed at the hotel, formerly of the Sheraton-Jefferson chain, for 27 years, according to Local 618 Shop Steward Fred Smith.

McKinney, a native of Jackson, Tennessee, is married to the former Miss Kathleen Jones. The McKinneys have six children, 3 boys and 3 girls, ranging in age from 12 to 22 years.

Local 618 steward F. Liekweg dies

Funeral services were held on Dec. 2 for veteran Local 618 Steward Frank Liekweg.

Liekweg was employed by Reliance Automotive Co. for 15 years and had been a member of Local 618 since 1946.

Local 618's entire staff and membership extends sincere condolences to members of Mr. Liekweg's family.

Local 610 retiree married 50 years

Emil Lessing, retired member of Local 610 who worked as a Post-Dispatch driver for Berberich Delivery, and his wife recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the home of their son in Denver.

Distinguished visitor

U.S. Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-St. Louis) was a recent visitor to Council Plaza. She is pictured here with Joint Council 13 President Edwin D. Dorsey (left) and Local 618 President Carl E. Gibbs. (Pictorial Press Photo)

Teamsters' jury pay bill filed

A bill to modify employers' obligations regarding pay for workers called to jury duty, sought by Joint Council 13 DRIVE, has been prefiled for early consideration in the next general session of the Missouri Legislature.

Matt Abboud, Joint Council 13 DRIVE director, reports that the bill's legislative sponsors are Rep. Daniel O'Toole (D-St. Louis County) and Rep. Paul G. Rojas (D-Kansas City) and Sen. Donald Gralike (D-St. Louis).

The bill provides that employers must excuse employees called to jury duty and compensate them for the time served as jurors or potential jurors at the regular rate of pay less fees paid by the court.

Abboud pointed out that many collective bargaining agreements now oblige employers to insure no loss of pay for workers doing their civic duty as jurors. Some contracts even provide full pay during jury duty absences without adjustment for the fees paid to the workers by the courts.

The bill as proposed would not mandate that employers make deductions for jury fees if they now make full payments without adjustment for jury fees under existing contracts.

Existing contracts which go beyond the proposed law will not be affected, Abboud stressed.

The bill also raises mileage allowances for persons called for jury duty from 5 and 7 cents a mile to 10 cents.

The number of the bill on the House calendar will be H.B. 1123.

Teamsters interested in its passage are urged to contact their representative or state senator.

Testimonial honors Baum of Local 971

Lester F. Baum, one of the most respected Teamster leaders in the St. Louis area, was honored at a retirement testimonial dinner at Augustine's Restaurant in Belleville last Friday.

Baum, secretary-treasurer and business representative of Local 971 in Belleville, is retiring at the end of December after 38 years of service to members of Local 971.

Les began his Teamster career in one of the predecessor locals of Local 971, Local 20437.

Since 1939, when Local 971 was chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, he has led that union. Throughout his career he has maintained his office without opposition.

At this time he is serving in numerous positions of labor and civic leadership.

He is a trustee of Joint Council 65; a trustee of the Illinois Conference of Teamsters; and chairman of the Petroleum Committee of the Illinois Conference of Teamsters.

Former IBT General President James R. Hoffa and IBT Vice President Harold J. Gibbons were among speakers paying tribute to Les. Many Teamsters from Joint Council 13 attended the affair.

The Local 971 executive board has chosen Francis P. Hicks, president of the local union, to succeed Les as secretary-treasurer.

Teamsters Union sponsors no tours

General President Frank E. Fitzsimmons in a recent letter to all affiliates advised them that contrary to the impression given by many travel agents soliciting unions and union members, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters does not in any way sponsor any tours and does not in any way endorse them.

The Trading Post is a free service to members of Teamster locals in Joint Council 13. If you have something to buy, sell or swap, you may advertise it here at no cost, provided the following rules are observed:

1) No ads can be accepted by telephone.

2) No ads will be accepted unless signed with name, address, and Teamster local union number. Ads may be mailed to Editor, Missouri Teamster, 300 South Grand, St. Louis, Mo. 63103, or brought to the newspaper office at the same address.

3.) Copy deadline is the second Friday of each month. Ads received after that will be saved for the following paper unless otherwise notified in writing.

4) Members are limited to two ads for any issue. Ads should be limited to a maximum of 20 words.

5) Ads will be run for 1 issue only, unless renewed by mail.

6) This newspaper is not responsible for any errors appearing in the ads.

7) Absolutely no commercial ads will be accepted.

AUTOMOTIVE

1964 CHEVROLET, 2 door, V8 powerglide, clean, good transportation, $150, HA-9-0404 nights and weekends.
SNOWTIRES, 815-15 WW, Mercury wheels, like new, 843-1340.
1941 DODGE PICKUP, original engine, needs some body work, make offer, 1-278-5249.
1960 CHEVROLET ¾ ton truck, 283 engine, 4-speed, A1 condition, $300, 456-8933 after 5 p.m.
HARLEY-DAVIDSON, 1952 model, $50, 638-5192.
1969 FURY or 1970 Impala, both are 8 cyl. air, power, low mileage, A-1 shape, must sell one, 427-5516.
1967 FORD WAGON, very clean, automatic, 17 miles gallon, $600, 842-1796.
TIRES, size H70-14 snows mounted and balanced on mag wheels for Chevrolet, two for $50; two black wall tires, size 775-14 mounted on Ford rims, $30, one pr. 14" Chev. rims, $5, 337-4184.
1971 TOYOTA COROLLA, 4-speed, good condition, new tires, 22,500 actual miles, 456-2544.
TWO STUDDED snow and ice tires, 775-15, $25, push mower, 343-5282.
PENTON, 175cc, MX, like new, quick throttle, Mikumi carb, D.I.D. rims, double heat sync. motoplat, 343-4116.
1964 CHEVY STATION wagon, body, motor and tires in good shape, take best offer, 428-2423 after 3 p.m. week days.
1972 YAMAHA Enduro, 250cc, Basini pipe, 2 new knobbies, 352-9166 after 6 p.m.
1962 BUICK La Sabre, 4 dr., air, heater, runs good, needs brakes, make offer, automatic, 832-3843.
SNOW TIRES, two, H78 x 14 mounted on Pontiac wheels, $15 each, 381-3292.
1962 CHRYSLER, 413 c.u. engine and transmission complete, $175, 867-9224.
15 FT. Travel trailer, real nice, easy pulling, 382-1373.
1972 HONDA CT 70, 3 speed automatic, sharp, less than 600 miles, street or trail, nice Christmas present, $250, 741-5178 after 4 p.m.
1962 CHEVROLET half ton pickup, make offer; Honda 175cc for dirt or trail, make offer, 337-4184.
HI-JACK air shocks, complete with lines, practically new, used one month, $35, were $56 new, 423-8445.
TWO 900-15 tires, $12; two 14" Chev. wheels, one 16" Chev. pickup wheel mounted, $6, two 16" Ford pickup wheels, $6; aluminum storm door, $6; 20" Briggs Stratton lawn mower, $25, VI-3-2814.
1969 450xx HONDA, new paint, $550; 1966 Studebaker, 4 door, 283 V8, automatic transmission, runs good, needs body work, $125, 618-797-0481.
TWO TIRES, size C78-14, Goodrich while walls, 6,000 mileage, $15 each, 752-9421.
1960 EDSEL, 2 door, six, must sell, will take $100, cash or trade for ???, 843-4615.
TWO SNOW TIRES, size 650 x 13, like new on wheels, $10 each, 843-7004.
CARBURETOR, Carter, 4 barrel, No. 4896-s, for Pontiac 1959 to 1967, low mileage, perfect condition, 843-3066.
MOSSBERG, 22 L.R. auto, $35, like new, also Mossberg 22 SLLR bolt action with scope and sling, good condition, $35, TR-2-7267.
1969 CHEVROLET Impala, all power, air cond., 4 dr., 227-3269.
1970 BUICK ELECTRA limited, all power, FM radio, steel belted tires, power windows, locks, air, clean, 59,000 miles, $1800, 227-3269.
1968 VW BUG, extra clean, one owner, 55,000 miles, $995, 892-4501.
TWO SNOW TIRES on 14" Ford wheels, $20; two snow tires on 14" Chevrolet wheels, $30, 741-8245.
1966 MUSTANG conv., new rebuilt transmission and 5 new tires, 742-2913.
1971 FORD station wagon, very good condition, 742-2913.
1968 VW BUG, 55,000 miles, one owner, extra clean, $995, 892-4501.
TIRES: Indy, Firestone, also other tires of various sizes, all are new, 721-1468.
HI-JACK air shocks, complete with lines, practically new, used one month, $35, were $35 new, 423-8445.
1952 PACKARD, 4 door, R&H, best offer, Jack Lato, 3515, Pestalozzi. Also 1966 Ford wagon, fully equipped, good condition.
SNOW TIRES 695 x 14 on Mustang wheels, 487-2542.
NORGE OIL, diesel fuel, heater, fittings, $35, MI-7-0605.
1971 PLYMOUTH DUSTER, air condition, power steering, good mileage, 20,000 miles, $2,000, 391-8965.
1969 LAYTON travel trailer, 21 ft. sleeps six, self contained, has extras, see to appreciate, reduced, excellent condition, $2820, 522-3707.
1970 PLYMOUTH FURY III, air, power steering and brakes, good condition, $2000, 391-8965.
FIVE 750 x 16 tires, no breaks, never been flat, 8 and 10 piy rating, 645-6299.

CLOTHING

BROWN FUR JACKET, Labrador seal, fits 12 to 16, like new, cost $400, sell for $200, 352-2893.
MOTHER of the groom dress, short, aqua, sleeveless, matching ¾ jacket, long sleeves, $20, 638-7796.
SIZE 8-10 formals, long, name price, cheap, 647-1296.
MEN'S suit, three piece, size 42, 36 waist, 31 length, excellent condition, $15, 647-4871.
GIRLS CLOTHING, sizes to 10 years, MO-4-5956.
SANTA CLAUS suit, 2 sets of beards, fits med. to large man, 287-4297, $30.
BROWNIE UNIFORM, tie, belt, socks, shoulder purse, $3, 781-6348.
BOX OF clothing, $1.50, adults, children, suits and sport coats, various sizes, misc., 352-5817.
MEN'S jackets, size 42, new style shirts, 16 neck, 34 sleeve, sport coats, 42-44, gabardine top coat, 44, 434-1143.
LAKELAND top coat, size 38, boys blue suit, size 13-14, 638-9453.
WHITE ROLLER skates, girls size 5 and 7, $5 and $15; Jr. and Cadette outfit and carrying bag cook outfit, $25, girl's white fur coat, like new, $15, size 14, 772-9280.
NEW COAT, matching beret, fake fur, 14-16, beige, $40; mink trim winter coat, new, 14-16, $125, ladies cashmere coat, size 18½, black, $20, FL-3-4418.

CLOTHING

ALL NEW clothing, men's shirts, medium; slacks all sizes, women's long sleeve shell tops, 721-1468.
GIRL'S clothing, mostly size 14, some size 9, dresses, skirts, blouses, sweaters, coats, etc., all like new, cheap, UN-7-5452.

HOUSEHOLD

INFANT SEAT, car seat, wind-up swing, bassinette, name price, 647-1296.
HANGING cylinder-shape lamp, $15; shadow box, mirror back, 22 by 33, $18; twin quilted bedspread, $10, $28 new, piano organ, Key of F, like new, $150, 429-0528.
CHILD'S scooter, baby coach, electric scissors, basinette, MO-4-5956.
PORTABLE television stand, $5, 337-4184.
GREEN BALL hanging lamp, $10; 28 drawer, 7 ft. file cabinet, $25, 287-4297.
DUO DIVAN, good condition, $25; Sears window fan, $5; 8 gal. automatic humidifier, $20, 638-7796.
COCKTAIL table, 56" x 19", $10, 381-3292.
PHILCO refrigerator, perfect for weekend house or an extra, $25, 428-2423 after 3 p.m.
TABLE AND chair set, $5, baby crib, $7, 343-5282.
TWIN SIZE headboard, beige color leatherette; twin size coverlet, white in woven sculptured effect, 838-4829.
SUNBEAM cleaner, waxer and scrubber, $16; pair large lamps, $8; crocheted shawl, vest, purse, new, 521-7037.
FRIGIDAIRE washer, dryer set, washer needs new timer, gas dryer in perfect condition, $69, 773-4885.
WOOD HIGH CHAIR, $7; two kitchen ranges, $50 each; 776-6475 after 4:30 p.m.
HAMMOND ORGAN C3, separate tone cabinet, like new, 965-8446.
HAND CROCHET capes, ponchos, baby sets, shawls, afghan and vests, made to order, any size or color, reasonably priced, 521-7037.
MAYTAG wringer washer, square double aluminum, $35, 752-9421.
TV, Motorola, black and white, PA-6-6825.
OIL STOVE, as is, $10; 400 egg incubator, $50; M-E Rotary tiller, $50; 621-0836 after 6:30 p.m.
GENERAL ELECTRIC portable dishwasher, 1 year old, like new, $125, after 6 p.m., UN-9-8423.
TOASTER, good brand sheets, 80 x 120, 2 watches, never worn, one neck and one wrist, dishes, open stock, pottery, green wagon wheel, service for 8, extra bowls. 531-0168.
FORMICA TABLE, six chairs, apt. refrigerator, Magic Chef side oven range, chifforobe, baby furniture, fishing equipment, 567-9261 or 434-2480.
MAN'S Wellington fake diamond ring, new, 2 carats, $135; basketball backboard; binoculars with built-in radio; like new man's all-weather coat with pile lining, size 44, 352-3633.
ANTIQUE BATTERY MANTEL clock made in 1891, $50, 638-3977 or 739-8784.
DINING ROOM set, 6 piece, modern, $100, 382-4929.
REFRIGERATOR, small, under the counter type, 24" x 24", $40; Ironrite ironer, $50, plate glass mirror, 48" x 57", $20, 351-2916.
ITALIAN Provincial sofa, 7 years old, needs reupholstery, $30; vinyl car top carrier, $15; broiler-bake oven, used once, $8, 892-0816.
G.E. automatic washer, 2-speed, 3-cycle, heavy duty, 1972 model used 6 months, $100, 618-281-5637.
APT AND family size refrigerators, two white, $35 each, one avocado, $55; good working condition, FL-3-4418.
50" FORMICA top kitchen table and four matching chairs, 10" leaf included, good condition, reasonable, 739-0179.
CHILD'S TOYS, wagon, F.P. houseboat, puzzles and booster chair, 261-0150.
CHARTER OAK air tight heating stove, in mahogany enamel finish, for coal or wood, Pat. 1923, trade name Parlor Furnace, 645-7060.
LINENS, Men's and women's clothing, new musc. gift items, dishes, glassware, cabinet, console TV, chairs, springs, mattress, 567-9261 or 434-2480.
TWO matching Lane livingroom tables, $50; lamp, 52"; black and white portable TV; pink bathroom carpeting, new, 3'3" by 6', $12; antique Heinz 57 tin box, $7.50, sit down ironing board, $3, 352-3633.
CONSOLE Zenith TV, 25" screen, some repair, $25, FL-3-4418, also avocado stove, gas, $15.
FINE BLACK antique bentwood chair, good condition, reasonable, 739-0179.

LOST

MEN'S RING, initials D-W, white gold with setting, keepsake, reward, 567-9261.

MISCELLANEOUS

SUN BEAM POLISHER, cleaner and waxer, $8; Presto cook master, $8; Lazy Susan, green, $3.50; all in good condition, 521-7037.
COMPLETE SET of barbells and weights, $12; aluminum Christmas tree, 4½ ft. $3; two girl's jackets, size 10, each $2.50, HA-9-0528.
SEE-THROUGH BIRD FEEDERS, hand made, redwood, VE-2-5460.
FOUR GRAVE lot, Laurel Hill Garden of the Resurrection, present selling price, $175 per grave, will accept $95 per grave, 434-1143.
BOY'S Murray bicycle, 3-speed, 20 inch wheels, $24, good condition; misc. housewares, 776-1739 after 5 p.m.
4 x 4 H.O. TRAIN board layout, $12; maple rocker, $5, 781-6348.
75 PAPERBACK BOOKS, read once, 25c each or $15 flat price, 352-2893.
TOYO portable AM-FM radio and 8 track tape player, like new, $75, 456-2594.
SEARS BELT vibrator, many speeds, cost $129 new, take $45; dog cage, stainless steel, 36 x 20 x 20, cost $32, sell for $15, 831-2179.
ACCORDION, clarinet, trumpet with case, $40 each, 427-5516.
DEMING CISTERN pump, $25; double wash tubs on stand, $5; 7" Thor H.D. disc sander, $45, Kirby vacuum cleaner, $10, 467-5177.
TWIN BEDSPREAD; 2 pr. 63" drapes, lavender floral print, $7; child's tricycle, $5, 638-6150.

MISCELLANEOUS

SLIDE PROJECTOR, 35mm Argus automatic, case, spare bulb, lots cartridges, perfect condition, excellent gift, $100 value for $25, 631-4198.
ELECTRIC GUITAR and amplifier, Kent guitar, double pick-up vibrato amplifier, double pick-up 10" speaker, extras, make offer, 351-3421.
MINIATURE SET of a real farm wagon, hand made, drawn by harness horses, $30, 428-0252.
CUTLERY set, 8 pc. new; guitar and case new; Lady's hair piece new, tap and ballet shoes, childrens 11½, 544-5494.
TWO HAND MADE quilts, 725-9586.
A.F.X. cars and track with lots of track and monza curve, 631-6738 after 4 p.m.
GIRL'S bowling ball, 8 lb., great for Christmas, 631-6738 after 4 p.m.
GIRL'S bicycle, $12; school desk, $5; scooter, girl's coats and shoes, several sizes, recapped snow tire, new, MO-4-5956.
DEER RIFLE, electric blanket, both new, snow tires, 695-14, 2 lite entrance door, 6'7½" by 35 ⅝" wide, 1¾ thick, ST-1-1765 after 7 p.m.
TRAILER'S 26' electric wired shelves, do not leak, great for storage or workshed, $200, will deliver, 326-3342 or 326-3312 evenings.
COLLECTION of old children nursery rhymes record, 371-0681 after 5 p.m.
COLOR WHEEL and revolving turner for aluminum Christmas tree, $8 for both, 773-3797.
H.O. train, 2 boards, 2 transformers, 6 cars, lots of track and trestle, 3 switches, houses, trees, street lights, $75, 631-3825.
HOSPITAL BED, metal, A1 condition; car top luggage carrier, used once, 423-4197.
8 MM movie camera with projector, good condition; Polaroid camera, never used, 351-3421.
GUITAR, real navy pea-coat, size 36, motorcycle helmet, 385-8138.
BASEMENT SALE, full box springs, boys clothing, skates, children's books, violin, viola, solo-vox, comptometer, calculator, misc., Cushman motor scooter, 429-0947.
KODAK XL 33 movie camera for $80, good condition, 371-0681, 6-9 p.m. weekdays, Randy.
ELECTRIC log fireplace with thermostat control, like new, used little, sold new for $100, will sell for $69, 895-1275.
NINE GRAVE lot Mt. Lebanon, Lot 104, Section F, make offer, 261-0150, evenings or Saturday.
HEAVY WOOD workbench, 3 attached wood vises, 62" x 38", MI-7-0605, $50.
BAR BELLS, 110 lb. set with additional 50 extra lbs., total 160 lbs; bronze weather stripping, 45 feet, 843-3066.
AFGHAN, color rainbow, large 26 x 70 size, 843-7004.
SCHWIN bicycle, 10 speed very new, boys, 781-0868.
HAND CARVED wood fireplace, full size, suitable for electric logs, $15; 892-8919.
ACCORDION 120 BASS, $45, 4 plastic bucket chairs, $2 ea.; color TV comb. black and white, both need work on small items, TR-2-7267.
ELECTRIC CHORD organ, $25; carburetor, distributor, water pump with fan, coil all for '60 Rambler, $20; 20" Schwinn bicycle, $15, 647-0184.

PERSONAL

MERRY CHRISTMAS—Happy New Year and Holiday Greetings to all officers, staff, members and friends of Local 618. Ralph H. Vossmeyer, Sr.

PETS

AKC GERMAN SHEPHERD pups, short hairs and rare long hairs, $35 each, born 10-3-73, 436-1396.
MIXED BREED PUPPIES free to nice home, will be six weeks 12-11-73, 3 females, 1 male, will hold, 991-0068.
POODLES, black, toy and small miniature, chocolate male, reasonable to right party, AKC, before 10 or after 6, 655-0959.
GREAT DANE PUPPIES, 1 black male, 4 fawn females, 6 wks, old, just right for Christmas, 645-5102 or 781-0868.
AKC GERMAN Shepherd pups, 2 females born 9-11-73, $35 each, 231-9901 or 436-1396.
BEAUTIFUL cross bred Irish setter and beagle pups, 6 mos. old, male and female, $5 each, 638-5192.
AKC German Shepherd puppies, ideal for Christmas gifts, 285-2749.

REAL ESTATE

TWO FAMILY ADJOINING FLAT, 3 rooms, bath, fair condition, $3,000, owner anxious to sell, will finance, low interest, responsible party, 521-7037.
LOT, Black Jack, north County, 99 x 150, nice trees and level, 838-4829.
15 ACRES, modern frame house, drilled well, all plumbing, barn chicken house, storage shed, storm cellar, 600' road frontage, Fredericktown, $20,500, 353-1302.
HOUSE AND ONE acre of ground, $8,000, at Qulin, Mo. 150 miles southeast of St. Louis, ideal retirement town, 741-7024.
TWO LOTS on private lake, will sell separate, will finance or trade for car or truck, 382-9424.
LOT, Lake Sherwood, (986), lake view, $6,500 firm, 429-2351.
238 ACRES, Big Tavern creek, fishing, hunting, springs, grass, timber, real farm, owner, Louis Payer, St. Elizabeth, Mo. 65075.
LOT, Lake St. Clair, 50 x 70 x 111, $2,200, 629-1416.
LAKE LOT in St. Francois County, Hiway 67, 35 miles from St. Louis, lake front lot faces lake on Lake View Dr., must sell, leaving state, 467-5763.
FOR RENT, 2546 E. Sullivan, $50 monthly, 688 member free when on strike, 544-5582.
BRICK DUPLEX, 2 car garage, good condition, $130 monthly income, $7,900, 4123-25 Gano Ave., 741-7024.
$800 DOWN, $95 MONTH, 5 rooms, bath, gas furnace, clean, lot 50 x 100, 30 miles St. Charles, $9500, no closing, 739-3626.
CHOICE LOT at Lake Sherwood overlooking large lake, equity and assume 7⅞½ percent loan, 741-8245.
111 REASOR DR. (Calverton Park) 2-3 bedrooms, finished basement, electric stove, air conditioned, carpeting throughout, garage 14 x 30, vacant, 869-8822.
TWO LOTS, Lake St. Clair adjoining corner lot on fishing lake, $3700, WO-1-9901.

SPORTING GOODS

SCUBA outfit, U.S. diver, 2 stage regulator, 2 tanks and wet suit, will sell separate, 839-1888.
BICYCLE (Kent) girl's size 20" wheels with basket on handle bars, as new, $35, 721-8571 after 6 p.m.
1970 MONITER 24 ft. travel trailer, A/C, hot water heater, full bath, sleeps 6, many extras, equalizer hitch, will sell for best offer over $3,000, 618-797-0481.
16" SCHWINN pixie side walk bike; 20" Schwinn stingray boys, 20", Stingray girl's 24" Schwinn reg. and others, VI-3-2814.
NEW 20 gauge Ithacapump, model 37, 30 inch full, $125, 456-8933.
SHOT GUN, double barrel, 12 guage, hammerless, like new, 752-4518.
GIRL'S 20" two wheel Spyder bike, $20, 383-4711.
ITHACA GUN, model 37, repeater single barrel, brand new, $100, 352-8767.
NEW 410 double barrel Stevens, $100, 456-8933 after 5 p.m.
GOLF SUPPLIES, all kinds, 771-4276.
GOLF SHOES, size 7D, corfam uppers, excellent condition, cost $22, sell for $9, 892-8919.
BOY'S 26" 3-speed bicycle, light weight whitewall tires, new condition, $35, 892-8919.

SWAP

HAVE S & H STAMPS wish to trade for Eagle stamps or cash, 839-1888.

WANTED

OLD BEER BOTTLES, old beer cans, old beer signs, old things, WO-1-9901.
WOULD appreciate furniture, dresser and chest, also a couch or sofa, 773-7832.
TYPEWRITER, must be in good condition, 544-5494.
305 HONDA junked or wrecked, any condition, 831-3279.
ADULT BIKE with gears, reasonable, 842-1796.
NEED FRONT and rear seats for 1968 Fairlane blue fordor, 1934 Ford pickup L.F. fender, $35, 1932 N.O.S. 4 cyl. ex. manifold, $25, 467-5177.
MODEL No. 7T Marantz Preamp, must be in good condition, call Tom, UN-9-4677.
OLD BEER CANS, in good condition, 892-0155 after 4 p.m.
SUNBEAM party grill, in good condition, 892-0155.

Teamster 'Unfair' List

The products or services are offered by companies which, through their anti-union attitudes, have proved they don't deserve Teamster dollars. These companies are unfair:

A & P Brand Milk
A-1 Hauling Service, Inc.
Adam's Brand Milk
Allen Potato Chip Co.
Arrow Gas
Checker Cab
Checkerboard Moving & Storage
Chesterfield Farm
Chow Mobil Catering
Coolidge Auto Glass Co.
Crossroads Furniture
Deluxe Catering Co.
Elzea Egg Company
Federhofer, Inc., 218 Walnut in Jefferson City, Mo. and in Columbia, Mo.
Fey Funeral Home
Harris Pippin Lunch Service
Industrial Catering
Joe's Lunch Service
King Optical
Lance (Snack Items)
Landshire Sandwich System
Larry's Egg Company
Lee Optical
Levitz Furniture
Liberty Petroleum Service Station (3301 N. Florissant)
Manchester Cab
Marcella Cab
Marine Petroleum Co. 201 E. Nagel
Missouri State Optical
Mizerany Appliance Stores
Moore Egg Co.
Nick's Catering Service
Niehoff Brand Milk
Niehoff Dairy Co., Eureka, Mo.
N-R-G Propane Gas bottled and bulk
Our Chef's Brand Milk
Overland Dairy Milk
Packet Brand Milk
Party Rental
Pat Riley Stores
Pepsi-Cola (and Teem) (St. Louis)
Pop'n Brand Milk
P.M. parking lots (including 9th and Chestnut garage and 9th and St. Charles garage)
Quincy Maid Potato Chips
St. Louis County Cab
Schuh Catering—Salad Co.
Security Armored Car Co.
Site and Mars Service Stations in eastern Missouri
Suburban Cab
Weinhardt Catering
Wickes Furniture
Willie Dennis Moving & Storage
Yellow Cab

Attend your union meetings regularly

Listed below are the regular scheduled meetings of Local Unions in Teamsters Joint Council 13.

LOCAL 6

Brewers and Maltsters, Second Thursday of each month, 8 p.m., Gambrinus Hall, 3[illegible] Wisconsin.

LOCAL 21

QUINCY

The next regular meeting in Quincy is scheduled for 7 p.m., Jan. 6, 1974 in the Labor Temple at Ninth and State streets, Quincy, Ill.

HANNIBAL

The next regular meeting in Hannibal is scheduled for 10 a.m., Jan. 13, 1974 in the Teamsters Hall at 2905 St. Mary's Ave., Hannibal, Mo.

MEXICO

The next regular meetings in Mexico are scheduled for 3:30 and 7 p.m., Jan. 4, 1974 in the United Brick and Clayworkers Hall, Mexico, Mo.

MACON

The next regular meetings in Macon are scheduled for 2, 5 and 7 p.m., Jan. 18, 1974 in the Jefferson Hotel, Macon, Mo.

KIRKSVILLE

The next regular meetings in Kirksville are scheduled for 3 and 7 p.m., Jan. 25, 1974 in the Carpenters Hall, Kirksville, Mo.

LOCAL 54

Marine Officers Association Executive Board meeting will be at 11 a.m., Jan. 9, 1973 in St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL 133

Brewery Drivers and Helpers, fourth Saturday, 9 a.m., Gambrinus Hall, 3650 Wisconsin.

LOCAL 367

Firemen, Oilers and Maintenance Men and Associated Industries. All meetings are held at Gambrinus Hall, 3650 Wisconsin.

The regular monthly membership meeting is held the second Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m.

Divisional meetings are held according to the following schedule:

FIRST WEDNESDAY, Bakery Maintenance, 5:30 p.m.

SECOND TUESDAY, McDonnell Douglas, 5:30 p.m.

FOURTH SATURDAY, Kroger Production, 10 a.m.

LOCAL 574

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Cape Girardeau, Second Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m., 429 Broadview.

LOCAL 600

The membership meeting for the month of January will be at 10 a.m., Sunday, Jan. 20, 1973 in the main auditorium on Council Plaza.

The steward's meeting will be at 12 noon, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1973 at Towne Hall North, 8201 North Broadway.

LOCAL 603

Regular meetings of Local No. 603 are held on the second Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. John M. Strecker, President; Edward J. Lammert, Secretary-Treasurer.

LOCAL 604

Automobile Transport Chauffeurs, Demonstrators and Helpers. Second Sunday of each month, 10 a.m., 300 S. Grand.

SPECIAL NOTICE
All regular union meetings for December have been suspended for Local 610.

LOCAL 610

Miscellaneous Drivers and Helpers, Meetings held at 300 S. Grand unless otherwise indicated.

FIRST SUNDAY, Newspaper, 2 p.m.

FIRST MONDAY, Signal Delivery Service, Inc., 6:30, Village Inn Pizza Parlor, 7430 North Lindbergh.

FIRST WEDNESDAY, City Workers, 8 p.m.

FIRST THURSDAY, Miscellaneous, 8 p.m.

FIRST FRIDAY, Brinks, 7 p.m.

FIRST SATURDAY, International Shoe, 8:30 a.m.; National Food, 10:30 a.m.; Brown Shoe, 2 p.m.; Kroger Co., 4 p.m.

SECOND SUNDAY, McDonnell Douglas, 1:3. p.m.

SECOND MONDAY, Dependable Appliance, 5:30 p.m.; Scrap Iron, 6 p.m.; Grocery, 8 p.m.; Liquor Drivers and Mound City Tobacco, 8 p.m.; Poultry, 8 p.m.

SECOND TUESDAY, Airport Limousine, 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.; Skycaps, 1 p.m. at Airport; Glass Warehouse and Propane Gas, 8 p.m.

SECOND THURSDAY, Movers, 8 p.m.

THIRD WEDNESDAY, Sanitation and United Disposal, 6:30 p.m.;

FOURTH MONDAY, Funeral Car Drivers, 7 p.m.

FOURTH WEDNESDAY, Security Fund, 6:45 p.m.; Budget Committee, 7:15 p.m.; Stewards Council, 8 p.m.

FOURTH THURSDAY, Browning Ferris Industries, 5:30 p.m.

LOCAL 618

Automotive Petroleum and Allied Industries Employees, First Wednesday of each month, 7:45 p.m., 300 So. Grand.

LOCAL 682

Building Material, Construction, Ice and Coal Drivers, Helpers, Warehousemen, Yardmen, Laundry Linen, Cleaning and Industrial Drivers. Third Wednesday of each month, 8 p.m., 5730 Elizabeth. Stewards, first Tuesday of each month.

LOCAL 700

Packing House Chauffeurs and Food Products Salesmen. Second Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza, 300 So. Grand.

LOCAL 833

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Jefferson City. First Monday of each month, 8 p.m., Carpenters Hall; Columbia, second Thursday of each month, 8 p.m. Interco, first Tuesday of each month, 8 p.m., Jefferson City.

LOCAL 864

General Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Rolla. All meetings will be held the first Wednesday of each month, 7:30 p.m., 122A West 8th Street, Rolla.

SPECIAL NOTICE
All regular union meetings have been suspended for the month of December for Local 688 members.

LOCAL 688

Regular meetings of Local 688 are scheduled as follows:

FIRST MONDAY

Liquor & Tobacco—Allstate Dist., Consolidated Cigar, Friedman, Manhattan, Paramount, Pioneer, E.M. Siegel, Al Price Tobacco, David Sherman, Allstate Liquor Office, Peter Hauptmann, 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Witte Hardware (Office & Whse.), 5 p.m., Council Plaza; General Last, 4 p.m., Brentwood Bowl; Wohl Shoe Stewards, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Miscellaneous Shops—McKesson Robbins, Kee Lox, Talon, Grain Products, Kanton, Cole Chemical, Paisley Products, Bondex, Tobey Color Card, Injex Plastics, Crown Zellerbach Ink, G. S. Robins, Cash Register Service, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; R & F Spaghetti, 4 p.m., Torino Bar, 4650 Shaw; Chiles Vending, 3 p.m., Bungalow; Lander Co., 5:30 p.m., Towne Hall, 8201 North Broadway; p.m., Council Plaza Rm. 203; Wonder Bread, 5:30 a.m., Natural Bridge.

FIRST TUESDAY

Custom Packaging, 9 a.m. & 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Prophet Foods, 4:30 p.m., Ellisville Bowl; Taystee, 4 p.m., Taystee Depot, 407 Clay, St. Charles; Halben Foods & St. Louis Fondant Night Workers, 1 p.m., Council Plaza; Miscellaneous Industry—Roland Industries, St. Louis Candle, Samuel Bingham, Halben, Louis Maull, St. Louis Fondant, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; American Beauty, 1:30 and 5 p.m., Kraemer Lounge; Miscellaneous Warehouses—Martin Brower, Schnucks, General Atlas Sales, So Good Potato Chip, 4 p.m., Council Plaza; Artistic Furniture, 4:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Hostess Bake, 5:30 a.m., Holt St. Depot.

FIRST WEDNESDAY

United Parcel Service, (night workers) 9 a.m., (day workers) 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Central Hardware (night workers) 2 p.m., (day workers) 3:30 p.m., (office) 5 p.m., Holiday Inn West, St. Charles Rock Rd. & Interstate 270; J. L. Marsh, 5 p.m., American Legion Post 143, Olive St. Rd.; St. Joe Lead, 12:30 and 4 p.m., Pevely Camp Education Bldg.; Furniture Finishers, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; Furniture Warehouses, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; General Electric, 5 p.m., company; Coca Cola Syrup, 5:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Cold Storage—Booth, Tyler, Merchants Ref., Merchants (A&P), Federal Cold Storage, 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Grennan Cake, 5:30 a.m., Hazelwood Depot.

FIRST THURSDAY

Service Blue Print, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Paper Industry—Beacon, Bermingham Prosser, Butler, Federal Stationery, Graham, Royal, Schaughnessy-Kniep-Hawe, Smith-Scharff, Tobey Fine, St. Louis Paper & Box, Nationwide, Clark Products, 5:30 p.m., Council Plaza; H. K. Porter Stewards, 7 p.m., Council Plaza Rm. 205; Ritepoint Pen Grievance Mtg., 9:30 a.m., company; Ballman Engineering, 2:30 and 3:45 p.m., American Legion Hall, Washington, Mo.; Mavrakos Candy, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; Industrial Engineering, 3 and 4:15 p.m., Hoisting Engineers Hall, 2433 S. Hanley; night workers, 1 p.m., Council Plaza; Wonder & Hostess Cake, 5:30 a.m., Manchester Depot.

FIRST SATURDAY

Biscuit Drivers & Warehousemen—Sunshine, National, Keebler, Thompson, Alison Cookie, Kas Warehouse, 9 a.m., Council Plaza; Feeder Truck Drivers—ITT Wonder & Hostess, American Bakery, Taystee, Harts Stores, 10:30 a.m., Council Plaza; Scientific Packaging, 9 a.m., Council Plaza.

SECOND MONDAY

H. K. Porter Grievance Mtg., 9:30 a.m., company; Bentzinger Bros. Brush, (night workers) 2 p.m., (day workers) 3:45 p.m., Heitman's, 9526 Gravois; Vincent Price, 6 p.m., Council Plaza; Haas Bakery - Vending, 8 a.m., 9760 Reavis Park; Shenandoah Pie, 1:30 p.m., 1918 Switzer; Kas Potato Chip, 4:30 p.m., company; Monarch Weatherstrip, 3 and 5 p.m., American Legion Hall, 7800 Olive St. Rd.; Elder Mfg. Whse., Charles Meyers Whse. & Office, 5 p.m., Gateway Hotel; Alvey Inc. Stewards, 4:30 p.m., Kraemer's Lounge; Meyer Bros. Office, 5 p.m., Council Plaza, Room 203, Hollander Office, 5:15 p.m., Holiday Inn 270; Grocery Health and Beauty Aids Division, 4 p.m., Holiday Inn 270.

SECOND TUESDAY

Printing Industry—Buxton Skinner, Geo. D. Barnard, Con P. Curran, Universal Printing, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; Lenox Plastics Grievance Mtg., 9 a.m., company; G.E.T. Plastics, 4:45 p.m., Fireside Inn, 6324 N. Broadway; Monarch Plastics 3:00 and 4:15 p.m., Ranchers Rest., Union, Mo.; Orna Metal, 7 p.m., American Legion Hall, Washington, Mo.; Wohl Shoe, 4:30 p.m., Gardenville American Legion; Swank Motion Pictures, 5:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Davis Catering, 2:30 p.m., 4118 Manchester; Soda Industry Helpers, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Black & White Cab Drivers, 1 and 7 p.m., Council Plaza; Crown Cork Plant, 1 and 3:45 p.m., Crown Cork Office, 4:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Wellston; Camp Employees, 4:45 p.m., Pevely Camp; Public Warehouses—Servicenter, Overmeyer, St. Louis Terminal, Mississippi Ave. Whse., Madison Street, S.N. Long, Grocers Terminal, Distributors, B & L Drayage, Central Whse., Warehouse Corporation, 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Truckline Stewards, 8 p.m., Council Plaza, Room 203.

SECOND WEDNESDAY

Airport Gift Shop, 1:30 and 3:30 p.m., Airport; Optical Stewards, 6:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Crown Zellerbach, 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Universal Match Grievance Mtg., 1:30 p.m., company; Lenox Plastics, (1st shift) 5 p.m., (2nd shift) 1 p.m., (3rd shift) 9 a.m., Council Plaza; Continental Forwarding Whse., 3:45 p.m., American Legion Hall, Washington, Mo.; Buescher Wholesale Whse & Vending, 7 p.m., American Legion, Washington, Mo.; Switzer Candy Stewards, 4 p.m., company; Brown Shoe Stewards, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Frito Lay, 5 p.m., 2nd & Victor; Miscellaneous Drivers—Abbey Rents, Admiral Chair, Kahan Delivery, Kenwick Delivery, Bray Delivery, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Pierce News, 5 p.m., Wilson's 9550 Page; Coca Cola Whse. Night Shift, 1:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Anchor Distributing, 7 p.m., Council Plaza.

SECOND THURSDAY

United Parcel Service Office, 6 p.m., Council Plaza; Sears Roebuck, 5:15 p.m., American Legion, 7800 Olive St. Rd.; Universal Match (night workers) 2 p.m., (day workers) 3:45 p.m., Ferguson Legion Hall; Ritepoint Pen, (1st shift) 5 p.m., American Legion Hall Post 300, Heege Rd., (2nd shift) 2 p.m., (3rd shift) 9 a.m., Crestwood Bowl; Loy Lange Box, 9 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Browning Arms, 4:30 p.m., Bill's Cafe, Arnold, Mo.; Dobbs House, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Colonial Bread, 5 p.m., VFW, 4200 Delor.

SECOND FRIDAY

Dolly Madison, 5 a.m., Overland Depot.

THIRD MONDAY

Switzer Candy Membership, 5 p.m., Gateway Hotel; Carps, Inc., 5 p.m., Wilson's, 9550 Page; Garvey Ink, 5 p.m., Kraemer's Lounge; Alvey, Inc., 4:15 p.m., American Legion Hall, 7800 Olive St. Rd, Hollander Whse., 5:15 p.m., Holiday Inn 270; Misc. Salesmen—Evon Nut, Alison Cookie, Pilkington Brokerage, 5:30 p.m., Council Plaza; 3M Company, (night workers) 2 p.m., (day workers) 3:45 p.m., Wilson's Rest.; Brunswick (A. S. Aloe), Curtin Scientific, Fischer Scientific, 5 p.m., Wilson's Rest; Misc. Bakery: Schmidts, Carlstrom Foods (Drivers & Whse.), Merit, Standard Brands, Pratzels, Wonder Bakery Garage, Taystee Garage, Colonial Bakery Garage, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza.

THIRD TUESDAY

Crane Company (night workers), 1 p.m., (day workers), 5 p.m., Council Plaza; H. K. Porter, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Canteen Food & Vending, 2:15 p.m., Hazelwood Bowl; E.M. Siegel & Midwest Cigar, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; Miscellaneous Steel Industry—Beck & Corbitt, Caine, Crucible, Hammond, Hubbell Metals, Industrial Metals, Metal Goods, Metal Services, Seco Co., Southern Equipment, Southwest Steel, Wheeling Corrugated, Shure Mfg., Sligo, Manufacturers Steel, 8 p.m., Council Plaza; So Good Route Salesmen, 4:30 p.m., Bungalow; Sunshine & Cardinal Route Salesmen, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Continental Water, 5:45 p.m., Pines Rest., 12950 St. Charles Rock Rd.; Coffee Industry—Old Judge, Manhattan Whse. & Office, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; Mississippi Valley Structural Steel, 3 and 4:45 p.m., Hoisting Engineers Hall, 2433 S. Hanley; Taystee Bread (Taylor St.) 5 p.m., Taylor and Chouteau.

THIRD WEDNESDAY

Optical (Retail & Wholesale), 6:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Mavrakos Stewards, 7 p.m., Council Plaza, Rm. 210; St. Joe Lead Stewards, 6 p.m., Council Plaza, Room 205; Cupples Stewards, 7 p.m., Council Plaza, Room 205; Norwood Lab, 4:45 p.m., American Legion Hall, 7800 Olive St. Rd.; Biederman Office, 5:30 p.m., American Legion, 1860 Irving; E. W. Harting & Hermoso Products, 4:15 p.m., American Legion Hall, 1860 Irving; Industrial Engineering Stewards, 6:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Stewards Council Meeting, 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Tension Envelope Stewards, 6:30 p.m., Council Plaza, Room 205.

THIRD THURSDAY

Special Dispatch, 7 p.m., Council Plaza; Drug Industry—N.A. Buffen, Meyer Brothers, M G Drug. Narco, Sands, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; Northwestern Cooperage, 6 p.m., Council Plaza; Gerber Fixture, Rickensohl. Stern, Bensinger, Berry Business, Loughman, St. Louis Fixture, Universal Direct Mail, Valco, West Chemical, 7:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Truck Line Grievance Panel, 10 a.m., Motor Carriers Council; Star Manufacturing, 4:45 p.m., American Legion Hall, 7800 Olive St. Rd.; Mohr Distributors, 4:30 p.m., Holiday Inn, Graham & 270; Soda Industry Drivers, 7 p.m., Council Plaza; Airport Cabs, 1 and 3 p.m., Gas Light Inn, 10070 Natural Bridge; Union Offices, LHI Office, Dental Assistants, LMCI Office, 6 p.m., Council Plaza; Abex Corporation, 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Counci Plaza; Hostess & Wonder (Broadway) 5 p.m., Fireside, Broadway.

THIRD FRIDAY

Perishable Division—Associated Grocer Produce, General Grocer, Topmost, Tom Boy Perishable, Wetterau Produce, 7 p.m., Council Plaza. Dolly Madison, 5 a.m., Brentwood Depot.

THIRD SATURDAY

Produce Row—Adolph & Ceresia, Biederman & Gershon, Franklin, N.E. Friedmeyer Dist., Friedmeyer Fruit, Geo. Heimos, H. C. Hollmann, Independent Fruit & Produce, J. Johnson Fruit, Lamperson Fruit, Wm. Mantia Fruit, Marske Produce, Gus Mercurio, John Moon Produce, New Market Produce, Pupillo Fruit, Raith Bros. Produce, M. Rizzo & Co., Rudin Distributing, Lombardos Fruit, St. Louis Banana & Tomato, Sherman Produce, 10 a.m., Council Plaza; Miscellaneous Meeting—The Huge Company, Missouri Bolt, Berger Foods, Standard Brand, Central Egg, Universal Direct Mail, 11 a.m., Council Plaza; Koller Craft Plastics, 2 p.m., Pevely Camp; Inmont, 1 p.m., Council Plaza.

FOURTH MONDAY

A. H. Schwab, 3:45 p.m., Heitman Dance Studio; Brown Shoe Membership, 4:30 p.m., Western Bowl; Haas Route Salesmen, 4:30 p.m., Bungalow; Sherwood Medical, 3:15 and 5:30 p.m., UAW Hall, Pershall Rd.; Vending Industry—Apex, ARA, Automatique, Interstate United, Macke Vendall, Turnbough, Prophet Greyhound, Vendomation, 7 p.m., Council Plaza; Rawlings Sporting Goods, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; Plumbing Industry—Grinnell, Atlas, Donovan Iron, Crescent Supply, Independent Plumbing, Century Supply, Miracle Supply, Plumbers Supply, Ahrens & McCarron, Aalco Plumbing, 7 p.m., Council Plaza; Cab Dispatchers, 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Grocery Industry Warehouses—Allen Foods, Associated Grocers, General Grocers, National Foods, S & W Fine Foods, Schnucks, John J. Meier Whse., Tom Boy, Wetterau Foods, 9:15 a.m., 1, 4:30 and 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Grocery Industry Office—Allen Foods, Associated Grocers, General Grocers, Merchants Ref., John J. Meier, Tom Boy Grocers, Wetterau Foods, 6:30 p.m., Council Plaza.

FOURTH TUESDAY

Tension Envelope, (1st shift) 4:30 p.m., (2nd shift) 2 p.m., (3rd shift) 9 a.m., El Monti's, 5201 Southwest; ITT Wonder Bread, 4:30 p.m., Wonder Depot, 440 E. Gravois, St. Clair, Mo.; Continental Forwarding Office, 3:45 p.m., American Legion Hall, Washington, Mo.; Taysee, 5:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Washington, Mo.; Truck Line Offices—ABC Freight, A & H Truck, Admiral Merchants, Arkansas Best, Assoc. Shippers, Assoc. Transports, Bonifield Bros., BeMac, Brady Motor Freight, Buske, Bruce Motor, B-N Transports, Byers, Campbell 66, Centralia Cartage, Churchill, Continental Forwarding, Continental Freightways, Key Line, Dodds, Eastern, Emery Air Freight, Frisco, Gateway, Gordon, Hannibal Quincy, Hennis, Interstate Motor, Jones Motor, Jones Truck, Killion, Lee Way, Lovelace, Midland, Middlewest, Morrison, Motor Freight, Navajo, Orschein Bros., P.I.E., Pic Walsh, Ringsby United, Roadway, Ryder, Shippers Dispatch, Shippers Service, Smith Transfer, Southwestern Trans., Spector Freight, Springmeier, Star Forwarding, Strickland, Superior, Tennessee-Carolina, Terminal Transports, Transport Motor, T.O.X., Toedebusch, Transamerican, Transcon, Tucker, Western Gillette, Wilson, Yellow, 9 a.m., 5:30 and 8 p.m., Council Plaza; Coca Cola Drivers, 8 p.m., Council Plaza.

FOURTH WEDNESDAY

Rit Wire, (1st shift) 4 p.m., (2nd shift) 2:30 p.m., Brentwood Bowl; Cupples, 9 a.m., 1 and 4:30 p.m., Wilson's Rest.; Miscellaneous Warehouses—Lowy, Girl Scouts, Meyer Blanke, Interstate Supply, House of Laird, DeMert & Dougherty, Disco Dist., Bauer Supply, Consolidated Athletic Supply, Graybar Electric, 5 p.m., Council Plaza; Laclede Cab, 1 and 7 p.m., Council Plaza; Gulf United, 1 & 3:30 p.m., Pevely Camp; Miscellaneous Warehouses—Abbey Sales, Armstrong Contracting, Blackwell Wielandy, Cahokia Flour, Carson-Pirie-Scott, American Leisure, Gunther Salt, Nestles Co., St. Louis Bakers Coop, International Shoe, Kas Potato Chip, Carlstrom Foods, Sunshine Biscuit, Northwestern Bottle, 5 and 8 p.m., Council Plaza.

FOURTH THURSDAY

Dynacraft, 4 p.m., Council Plaza; Steelweld, 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., American Legion, St. Clair, Mo.; Puro Company, 4:45 p.m., Council Plaza; Vestal Labs, 4:45 p.m., Council Plaza; Transport Clearings, 4:45 p.m., Mark Twain, 8th & Pine; Furniture Panel, 10 a.m., Council Plaza, Room 203; Canteen Corporation, 8 p.m., Kraemer's Lounge; Braniff Airlines, 9:30 p.m., Executive Inn.

FOURTH SUNDAY

Furniture Drivers & Helpers, 9:30 p.m., Council Plaza; Century Foundry (stewards) 1 p.m., (membership) 2 p.m., Council Plaza.

Notice To RETIREES Of Joint Council 13

The Teamsters Joint Council 13 Retiree Club meets every Wednesday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Council Plaza, 300 South Grand Blvd. All retirees of Joint Council 13 are welcome.

Gussie Hausdorf
President

Special Notice To Local 600 Retirees

Teamsters Local 600 retirees Golden Age Club meets the second Sunday of every month at 8201 North Broadway. Rear doors open at 1 p.m. and the meeting starts at 2 p.m. Dock men, road drivers and city drivers are welcome.

JACK NIEMEYER

NOTICE

The Intown Facility will be closed Dec. 24, Christmas Eve, and Dec. 31, New Year's Eve.

LOCAL 700 Nomination Notice

Nomination for the office of one (1) Trustee will be held at the January membership meeting on Tuesday, January 8th, 1974, 300 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. at 7:30 p.m.

The officer elected in the fourthcoming election shall by virtue of such election be a delegate to any International Convention which may take place during his term of office and the officer elected in the forthcoming election shall be a delegate to all Teamster subordinate bodies and all other conventions in accordance with provisions of Article II, Section 4 and Article III, Section 5 of the International Constitution.

JOHN H. KENT
Secretary-Treasurer
Local 700

NOTICE

Effective Since Monday, Nov. 19 hours for the Intown Facility of Local 688's Health and Medical Camp Are

Mondays thru Fridays
noon to 9 p.m.

Saturdays
10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Closed Sundays

READ YOUR TEAMSTER

Want one good reason for saving?

YOUR RETIREMENT

If it takes goals to motivate saving, surely no goal can be more important than your retirement.

Are you putting away savings for it? You should be. Because how much you'll enjoy retirement will depend greatly on how well you prepare for it.

Don't rely solely on social security benefits and a fixed company pension for retirement income. It may not be enough, especially if inflation remains with us. The wise thing to do is supplement these with savings and dividends accumulated through the years... credit union savings and dividends.

We have a number of high-yield savings plans that can help you meet all the financial needs of your future.

Now's the time to start preparing for it at your credit union.

JOINT COUNCIL 13

CREDIT UNION

COUNCIL PLAZA

300 S. Grand Blvd. **Phone 534-1340**

Hours: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 11 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Wednesdays from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Energy crisis hits truckers unfairly

FROM PAGE 1

senting some 700,000 members in the CCT.

Massive traffic tie-ups on some of the nation's major highways have occurred on the initiative of truck drivers, most of them owner-operators and a number of them Teamsters.

These road blockages have been initiated to protest price gouging on diesel fuel and the proposal to limit truck speed limits.

THE MASSIVE TIE-UPS are not sanctioned by the IBT. "The Teamsters Union does not associate itself with the activity and does not sanction it," Fitzsimmons said in Washington. But he indicated that the truckers have genuine grievances.

Of particular concern to the union is the proposal to reduce the truck speed limit to 50 or 55 mph. The union is calling for a 60 mph speed limit for trucks as well as cars. The CCT delegates passed a resolution supporting the national officers in this demand.

Limiting the truck speed limit to below 60 miles per hour could result in a drop in income for over-the-road drivers of from 15 to 20 per cent because they are paid by the mile and current law limits to 10 hours a day the time truck drivers can spend behind the wheel. After 10 hours they must take an 8-hour rest before they can drive again.

FITZSIMMONS has indicated that if the low speed limit becomes law, the union would consider reopening the master freight agreement.

The imposition of an unrealistically low speed limit for trucks is not only an unjust burden on truck drivers and their employers but actually makes no sense in terms of conserving energy.

A number of tests show that operating trucks at the proposed low speed limits causes a greater fuel consumption than driving them at normal speeds.

ONE SUCH TEST was conducted under the supervision of R. V. Durham, the director of the IBT's new Department of Safety and Health.

The test, conducted with the cooperation of Hennis Freight Lines and Durham's home local union, Local 391 in Greensboro, N.C., involved driving a rig on a 900-mile round trip between Kermersville, N.C., and Nashville.

Two union drivers wheeled a 1973 White tractor with a 40,000-pound load from Kernersville to Nashville within the posted speed limit. On the return trip they held the truck down to 50 miles per hour.

THE 70-MPH TRIP (actually 35 to 70 mph) took eight hours and 24 minutes and consumed 89.2 gallons of fuel. The 50-mph return required ten hours and 34 minutes and burned up 110.2 gallons of fuel, a 23.5 per cent increase in consumption.

The large fuel loss shown in the test, IBT experts explained, is due to the fact that, unlike passenger cars, large trucks must operate in lower gears at 50 than at 70. This means that the engine turns over faster and uses up more fuel.

Missouri Teamster readers are encouraged to write to their representatives and Senators and make them familiar with the outcome of the test.

Fitzsimmons in a position statement in Washington also has expressed IBT opposition to plans to cut down gas use by raising prices as putting an unjust burden on the poor.

The IBT basically also opposes additional taxes to limit consumption. If taxes are levied, fuel for essential driving should be exempted from the tax and proceeds should be earmarked for mass transit, Fitzsimmons said.

Port bill pre-filed

A bill which would create a St. Louis port authority and permit establishment of port authorities by all Missouri cities or counties located on navigable waterways has been prefiled for consideration in the next general session of the Missouri Legislature.

THE LEGISLATION is sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Edward T. Linehan (D-St. Louis).

Rep. Daniel O'Toole (D-St. Louis County) and 45 other representatives are sponsors in the House.

The legislation will be considered in the Senate as S.B. 382 and in the House as H.B. 1125.

The new legislation is a refined version of a bill sponsored during the last legislative session by the Marine Officers Association, Local 54, and Teamsters Joint Council 13 DRIVE.

Although introduced quite late in the last regular session, it gathered considerable support among legislators and failed to pass by a whisker only because time ran out on the session.

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP of Matt Abboud, Joint Council 13 DRIVE director, support in the community for a bill to create a St. Louis port authority was greatly extended since then.

The bill prefiled earlier this month for early consideration in the next legislative session is the product of extensive deliberations and substantial agreement among a wide range of community interests, including besides the St. Louis Teamsters also the administration of Mayor John Poelker, the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association, including businesses with special interests on the St. Louis riverfront, and the rest of organized labor in Missouri.

PASSAGE of a port authority bill is one of the legislative goals of the United Labor Committee.

The present bill would enable all communities located on navigable rivers to form port authorities and mandate establishment of such authorities in all charter cities not located in counties. St. Louis is the only such city.

The port authority bill sponsored by Sen. Edward T. Linehan (D-St. Louis) was reviewed at a recent meeting at Council Plaza. Present for the meeting were (clockwise from left), Ken Worley, director of UAW Region 5; Joint Council 13 President Edwin D. Dorsey; Joint Council 13 DRIVE Director Matt Abboud; U.S. Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-St. Louis); St. Louis Streets and Wharves Director William Wilson; Attorney Jack Wiley; Jack Kuper (face hidden) of Local 610; Dan Phelan, senior vice president of Mercantile Trust; State Rep. Dan O'Toole (D-St. Louis County); State Rep. George E. Murray (R-St. Louis County), Col. James B. Meanor Jr. of the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association, and Billy Jackson, president of Local 54. (Pictorial Press Photo)

The bill provides for the appointment of five commissioners to administer and govern a port authority. Such commissioners would be appointed by the chief executive of the city or county in which the authority is located. Terms would be for five years.

THE BILL ALSO provides for advisory boards to a port authority made up of representatives of business, industry, transportation and labor connected with business of the port.

A port authority would be authorized to do what is necessary to develop port business.

Specifically, it would be authorized to regulate construction of facilities in the port and to "acquire, purchase, construct or lease any bulkheads, jetties, piers, wharves, docks, landing places, warehouses, storehouses, elevators, cold storage plants, terminals and such other terminal or transportation facilities as may be necessary or convenient for storing, handling or transporting freight, for the handling of passenger traffic, and for the establishment of intermodal facilities within the (port) District."

A PORT AUTHORITY also would be authorized to borrow money and to secure such loans by bonds or mortgages on any property held by it and to issue and sell revenue bonds.

Additionally, a port authority would be authorized "to request of the city and/or state to utilize the bonding powers of said city and/or state and said city and/or state may issue said bonds to finance the development of the Port District in the same manner as the city and/or state may now issue or hereafter issue said bonds."

THE BILL NOW before the General Assembly is the result of an awareness on the part of many segments of the community that St. Louis has been losing its position as the No. 1 inland port and that the absence of a strong port authority, established under state law, has been responsible for this slippage.

This slippage of the St. Louis port was first brought to public attention through Local 54 whose members pilot and man a major portion of the barge tows on America's inland waterways and who have direct knowledge of the operation of all inland ports.

U.S. Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-St. Louis), speaking at a St. Louis University conference on port development last week, endorsed the aims of the proposed port authority legislation prefiled in the Missouri General Assembly.

While stressing that she was not involved in writing the proposed bill, she told the audience at St. Louis University that the proposed bill "incorporates all the elements which a successful bill should have."

She suggested that half a dozen federal agencies have programs which can be tapped for assistance in port development if there is a local port authority with "a definite program and plan of its own."

"Without it," she said, "there is not going to be a cent of federal aid available."

Over 300 attend LHI meeting; Gamache reports on progress

More than 300 members attended the annual meeting of the Labor Health Institute on Nov. 29 and heard progress reports from President Ron Gamache, Medical Director Dr. Edward J. Berger, and Controller Milton J. Robbers.

THEY ALSO HEARD a special report from a rank and file review committee which had studied the operation of LHI in conformance with a directive from the 1972 annual membership meeting. The special report was given by Rose Roberts.

In a paper ballot election members returned Ron Gamache and Leo Grams to the LHI Board of Trustees for three year terms. They outpolled a third candidate, Bob Herrmann of Wohl Shoe, who was nominated from the floor. Gamache received 273 votes; Grams, 187; and Herrmann, 75.

Other members of the Board of Trustees, whose terms did not expire this year, are Levi Sanford, Harold J. Gibbons, Joe Promaroli, Dallas Crawford and Elmer Goebel.

SAM WILLIAMS was unopposed for reelection as an alternate trustee. The two other alternate trustees are Thomas Gaukel and Milton Epstein.

Members of the LHI Advisory Board also were introduced to the membership. They are John Farabee, Earle Brown, Dale Trent, George Charlton, Clarence York, Hubert Roberts, Goerge Oscko, Rose Roberts, Floyd Stevenson, John Tate, Ted Anderson, Eugene Kaiser, John Lammert, Delores Holtz and Robert Hall.

The financial report given by Robbers reflected LHI income for the fiscal year ending last June 30 of $6,176,571, compared with $5,461,631 the fiscal year before.

TOTAL EXPENSES for the year were $6,035,384 compared with $5,420,902 a year earlier.

Surplus for the most recent fiscal year was $141,187 compared with $40,728 for fiscal 1972.

Dr. Berger's report and the written report given to all members as they entered the hall reflected the increased use of LHI facilities and services by members.

Patient visits to the LHI Medical Center increased from 169,342 to 176,627. Physical therapy referrals were up from 2,912 to 4,294.

THE NUMBER of laboratory visits increased from 17,701 to 23,122 and the number of tests performed from 79,697 to 88,132. Visits to the x-ray department were up from 13,473 to 14,400 and the number of x-rays taken from 37,678 to 41,400.

The number of members eligible for full medical and dental coverage increased from 28,899 to 29,685.

Some progress was made in one problem area. The average number of broken and cancelled appointments per day decreased from 103 last year to 99. Members were again urged to give ample notice if they cannot keep appointments so that appointments for other patients may be scheduled in their place.

DR. BERGER recommended that members with complaints against LHI register those complaints with him or with John Nedich, membership secretary, right away so that corrective action can be taken promptly.

The report of the special rank and file LHI review committee was given as part of the president's report.

The committee after its extensive study concluded that LHI is operating to the best of its ability given the financial resources available.

Included in the report were seven specific recommendations.

GAMACHE reported that the Board of Trustees had implemented two of them already.

He said that in accordance with the committee's recommendations the dollar limitation on emergency hospital services had been raised from $50 to $100 per member, effective Jan. 1, 1974. Additionally, the board had decided that service resulting from emergency referrals by LHI physicians during regular LHI hours would not count against the $100 limit.

In order to reduce the present long waiting periods in the dental department, the board has authorized the hiring of two additional dentists, two dental hygienists, and one x-ray technician, Gamache reported.

This additional manpower should reduce the waiting time from the present six months to about three or two and a half which is comparable to waiting periods in private dental offices.

Reduction of waiting time in the dental department was one of the recommendations of the review committee.

OTHER COMMITTEE recommendations are under consideration, including:

—Providing coverage for children of divorced or separated parents with legal responsibilities for the children.

—Plans to have the reception desk in the internal medicine department occupied at all times to improve patients' service.

—Educational programs to better enable business agents to counsel members entitled to LHI services.

—Membership education programs, including information booklets about LHI and its services and possibly a movie to explain the workings of LHI.

—Initiation of "open house" programs at the LHI center to increase members' familiarity with the working of LHI.

COMMITTEE members besides Roberts were Delores Holtz, Edward Lammert, Floyd Stevenson, John Tate, Eugene Kaiser and Robert Hall.

Joint Council endorses Eagleton's reelection

The delegates to Joint Council 13 voted this month to endorse U.S. Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton for reelection.

THE JOINT COUNCIL is joining other labor organizations throughout Missouri in support of Sen. Eagleton who has proven himself to be a strong friend of labor.

The United Labor Committee, formed earlier this year with Teamster participation to guard and promote the interests of working Missourians on the state and federal legislative levels, also is on record in support of Sen. Eagleton's reelection campaign.

Endorsement of Sen. Eagleton was recommended to the delegates by the Joint Council 13 DRIVE committee.

THE DRIVE REPORT also included recommendations to support bills in the state legislature to improve workers' compensation laws, to establish a port authority for St. Louis, to update jury pay provisions, to eliminate the declaration of voters' party afiliation in primary elections, and to place on a statewide ballot as a referendum for ratification the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The Joint Council 13 DRIVE committee also recommended that the Joint Council take no stand on proposals to modify Sunday closing laws, leaving that matter to the local unions.

THE COMMITTEE further recommended that the implication of proposed legislation providing for the coordination of health insurance benefits be studied further.

During discussion of the DRIVE report, E. E. (Gene) Walla, president and business manager of Local 682, said his local union would reserve its right to disassociate itself from some of the specific DRIVE recommendations.

Dorsey explained that approval of the DRIVE report by the delegates should be considered as a recommendation to affiliated local unions to support Joint Council goals, not as a binding edict.

The report was accepted by voice vote.